BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which theSubscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 13 APRIL, 1839. No. 3229.

FOR LONDON.—The BOLTON, A. I. *Adam Young*, Commander, 541 Tons Register, will sail on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.—Bombay, 12th April 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BO MBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE:
Seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of HURRYCHUND NARRONJEE.. } *Plaintiff.*
vs.
CHOODIA MEYRAL.....*Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, The Right, Title and interest of the abovenamed Defendant ofin and to, a Garden containing a few Mangoe, Tamarind and other Trees and one water well, 5 pieces of Hilly ground with a few Mangoe, Brab, Date and other trees and a piece of vacant ground, at the side of the public road, adjoining to a piece of ground belonging to Bhiccajee Mahajee; 8 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Dandacheekhar, in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to the said Bhiccajee Mahajee; 10 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Nallacheekhar in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to Junnajee Babunjee; 3 Beds of salt Batty ground from and out of a Batty ground called Bagaleecheekhar in the neighbourhood of a Batty ground belonging to Bhiccajee Mahajee, and 3 Beds of salt Batty ground, called Dewaneecheekhar adjoining to a salt Batty ground belonging to the said Bhiccajee Mahajee all situate in Worlee village. Further particulars and terms of Sale may be had on application at the Sheriff's Office.—Bombay Sheriff's Office, 13th April, 1839.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

શ્રીયુમબજી-ની-જુદીજેદર-ની-ધુપરીમ
ફોરદમોથી
પલી-શાહડ
શરીરનુ-વેચાણ

ફુરીચંદ-નારણજીનાં-ફેરીમ • ફેરીમશા-નાંમનાં-કુદમ-નાંમોથી-ધબજ-ધીધીજ-તે-વાદી યુદીમા-મેરલ.....પરતી-વાદી ખબર-ફીમોથી-આપીમેચજે-આજ-દીને-પાજબા-પોફોરનાં-ધલાધ ૩ નાં-ભંફાં-મીલધ તજે-તાંફાંજ-ફુપર-ધફેલા-પરતીવાદીનો-ભા ગ-તથા-જલાધ્રો-જેધાંજ-વાડી-ફધ-તમો-આંબા તથા-આંમલી-તથા-ખીજાં-ભફાડો-તથા-ફધ પાંણીનો-ધુબોજે-તે-શાથે-તથા-પાંચ-કુટાર-ની જમીનનાં-ધટધામો-તે-આંબા-તથા-તાડ-ત થા-ખજુરી-તથા-બીજાં-ભફાડો-શાઠે-તથા ખાલી-જમીનનો-ધટધો-એધ-તે-ફુગાડા-રશ તાપર-મીખાજી-માફાજીનાં-જમીનના-ધટધા ની-પડોશમોજે-તથા-આઠ-ખેતરો-ખારી-જ મીનનાં-તે-દાંનડા-મીખાર-નાંમની-ખેતર-ની-જમીનમોનાંજે-તે-એજ-મીખાજી-માફાજીનાં ખેતરની-જમીનની-પડોશમોજે-તથા-દશ-આંજ રાં-ખારાં-ખેતર-ની-જમીનનાં-તે-નાંલાંથી ખાર-નાંમની-ખેતરની-જમીનમોનોજે-તે-જનાજી • બાબનજીનાં-ખેતરની-જમીનની-પડોશમોજે તથા-તરણ-ખાજરાં-ખારાં-ખેતરની-જમીન નાં-તે-બાગાલીમીખાર • નાંમની-ખેતરની-જમીનમો-નીજે-તે-મીખાજી-માફાજીનાં-ખેત રની-જમીનની-પડોશમોજે-તથા-તરણ-ખાં જરાં-ખારાં-ખેતરની-જમીન-નાંમે • દીવાની મીખાર-તે-એજ-મીખાજી-માફાજીનાં-ખારાં ખેતરની-જમીનની-પડોશમોજે-તે-શરવે-મી લધત-વરલીમોજે-તે-બફર-લીલાંફુ-ધરીને-વેચશે-ફેની-ચોધશ-વીગત-તથા-વેચાંણ-ની બોલી-શ્રીયુમબજ-ની-શરીધ-ની-બાકીશમો પુજેબાથી-બાંણેબામો-બાવશે ❀

યુમબજ-ની-શરીધ-ની } જે—એલ—બંનશંન-
બાકીશ-તા. ૧૩ મી- } શરીધ
એપરલ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

SILVER PLATE, QUEEN'S PATTERN.—A Plate Chest, neatly fitted up, with a complete set of Spoons, Forks, &c. for 18 persons, together with a handsome Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, and Butter Pot, all quite new—for sale, on Commission, by EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Bombay, 11th April, 1839.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY and ASIATIC CALENDAR FOR 1839.—A few Copies of the above publications, printed at the Price Current Press, still remaining unsold, they will be disposed of, the former at Rupees 4, including Marryat's code of Signals, and the latter at 1 Rupee per copy, apply at the Price Current Press, Colaba.—Bombay, 11th April, 1839.

PALANQUIN, OR OFFICE BOXES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just received an Invoice of the above of a novel and superior description, which they can recommend to public notice. Also a stylish new Cab Phæton, imported per Ship "*Higginson.*"—Bombay, 13th April, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 23d day of February, 1839, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein MEERZA MAHOMED JAFFER BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN is Complainant and MEERZA ALI JAWN BIN MAHOMED JAWN and MEERZA DOOS MAHOMED KHAN BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN, are Defendants, the Creditors of the said MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN, the Intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before EDWARD DAVIES Esq., the MASTER of the said Court, at his Chambers in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid; and prove their respective Debts and Claims—or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree, dated this 10th day of April 1839.

A. S. AYRTON.—*Complainant's Solicitor.*

اظہار انکہ

مطابق حکمنامہ یعنی ڈکری عدالت سپریم کورٹ
متبی مورخہ ۲۳ فیبرواری ۱۸۳۹ درخصوص
مقدمہ مرجوعہ عدالت مصدرہ کردران
مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا محمد جیون
مدعی و مرزا علی جیون بن محمد
جیون و مرزا دوست محمد خان بن
مرزا محمد جیون مدعی علیہم می باشند
بقرض خرھان ترکہ مرزا محمد جیون کہ بدون
نبودن وصیت نامہ فوت شدہ ودرین قضیہ
نام اوست اطلاع دادہ می شود کہ علی الفور
خود بخود یا بوساطت وکلای خود پیش
ادورد ڈیویس صاحب اسکویر کہ ماستر کورت است
در آفس اوکہ درخانہ کورت مرقومہ مہیا است
حاضر شدہ دیونی وقرض ودعوی خود را کہ بران
ترکہ مذکورہ باشد ثابت سازند ودر صورت
تہاون وعدم حضور واثبات ایشان یعنی
قرض خواھان مذکورین ھرکہ باشند ازفایز
شدن بینافع وحاصل حکمنامہ مزکور مصدرہ
محروم خواھد بود تاریخ ۱۰ اپریل ۱۸۳۹
دستخط
بے بس ارٹن وکیل مدعی

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 16th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.*) the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, ESQ.

ALSO,

An excellent open Carriage with Horse and Harness, a Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton a pair of Gray Carriage Horses, a strong Shigram Horse with Harness, a Palanquin &c. &.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound *(if not previously disposed of by Private Contract)*.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is on view.

Bombay, 13th April, 1839.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.—Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 13th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of superior quality.

From Messrs TODD and BOSANQUET of London.

Champaigne in Quarts in cases of 3 dozen each @ Rs. 35 per do		
Pints.....6 do.....	"	18 "
Port wine in Quarts.....6 do.....	"	20 "
From Mons. B. PHELAN of Bordeaux per Sundry vessels.		
Chateau Sugur in cases of 1 and 3 dozen quarts..	"	22 "
Do. " Patent Bottles in cases of 1 dozen each.....	"	23 "
Hermitage in cases of 1 " quarts.....	"	18 "
Brandy.....	"	20 "
Champaign in Basket's of 1 dozen Quarts.....	"	40 "
.....do.....2 " .....Pints.....	"	22 "
From Messrs. De Luis and Dumas.....		
A small quantity of superior Claret.....	"	23 "

A few hhds. of choice old London particular Madeira from Messrs. SCOTT PENFORD, and Co.

Also a supply of superior Segar from Messrs. E. DE OTADIN & Co., Manillah.

ON Wednesday next the 17th inst. Messrs ROBERT FRITH & Co. will Submit the following valuable goods for sale by Public Auction; Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams Jaconets, Dimitties, Red Turkey chintz, Racing Saddles, and bridles, single and double head stall reins and girths, English boots, cotton wicks, tortoise-shell combs, Musical Instruments, a Quantity of Curry Stuffs; Regulation swords, Books, and four double barelled Guns, made by Smith, Reilly, and Mortimer Likewise a Quantity of Silver Plate.

NOTICE.—That the sale of the Books advertized to take place at *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*, on Monday, the 15th instant, is postponed till further Notice.—Bombay, 13th April, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1839.

No. 195.—The following Appointment is made:—

Ensign J. McGrigor, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the Corps of Auxiliary Horse about to be raised in Guzerat.

No. 196.—1st Grade Apprentice W. Hodges, to be considered as acting 1st Hospital Assistant, during the period he was employed on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, viz. from the 19th of January to the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1839.

No. 197.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the monthly Nerricks hitherto sent to the Auditor General, under the provisions of Article 30, Section 5 of the Military Code, be in future transmitted to the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1839.

No. 198.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council dated 27th August 1834.

Minutes of Council, 13th March 1795. G. O. G. 19th June 1813. G. O. G. 4th May 1822.

Fort William, 27th August 1834.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the following revised rates of compensation for the loss of Chargers killed or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiously diseased, will hereafter be passed to the several descriptions of Mounted Officers entitled to such indulgence under the provisions of the orders quoted in the margin.

2. To Horse Artillery and Cavalry Officers, for the loss of a Charger selected from the Ranks or Remounts of their respective Corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such a Charger to the ranks, viz. the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per cent per annum, for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

3. To all Mounted Officers, for the loss of a Charger, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceedingling 800 Sonat Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent per annum, for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

4. For the loss of a Charger purchased at any price above 800 Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 Rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected Charger are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st Clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th of October 1817, and those for compensation of a Charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid, and the date of purchase.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secretary to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1839.

No. 199.—Under the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding the Forces, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of a Line Serjeant to the Sinde Reserve Force.

No. 200.—The appointment by the Commander in Chief, under date the 6th ultimo, of Assistant Surgeon J. Don, M. D. to act as Assistant Field Surgeon and Hospital Storekeeper at Bukkur, is confirmed.

No. 201.—Colonel Roberts, of the 7th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1839.

No 202.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Ensign J. S. Aked, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, until further orders.

Lieutenant T. Jackson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment in the Northern Concan consisting of 300 Rank and File and upwards.

No. 203.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain H. J. Parkinson, Commanding Guzerat Provincial Battalion, under date the 10th April 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 30th of November next, on the same account.

No. 204.—Ensign E. Bowen, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 205.—At the recommeddation of the Military Board the charge of Powder for the new Pattern Fuzil is fixed at four and a half Drachms.

No. 206.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Ensign J. J. DeVitre, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act for Lieutenant R. W. Horne, as Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, during the absence of that Officer at the Mahableshwur Hills, on sick certificate, from the 2nd instant to the 31st proximo.

No. 207.—Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer Tobias Butler, in the department of Public Works, at present attached to the department of the Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan, will immediately proceed to Surat, and be attached to Lieutenant Munbee's office for duty, under the orders of the Surat Committee.

No. 208.—By a resolution passed in the General Department on the 5th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant 1st Hospital Assistant Hormasjee Bazonjee, his discharge from the Service, and to transfer 1st Hospital Assistant Nathoo Moray, of the Native General Hospital, to the Jail Hospital at Surat, vice Hormasjee Bazonjee.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

[redacted]

No. 31.—[illegible] Apprentice W. Hodges, to be considered as Acting 1st Hospital Assistant during the period he was employed on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, viz. from the 19th of January to the 29th ultimo.

No. 32.—Captain Pepper, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Surat, is directed to repair to the presidency on duty.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1839.

No. 33.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain E. W. Harris, to retire from the service, on the Pension of his rank offered in the Honorable Court's Letters of the 9th May and 26th July 1838.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMEMT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1839.

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, acting deputy post master at Poona, is allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate, to the Mahableshwur Hills, from the 2nd instant to the 30th proximo, and Ensign J. J. DeVitre, is appointed to act for him in that situation, during his absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. R. Whitelock, deputy post master at Tatta

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend Morgan Davies, B A. a furlough to Europe for three years, under the existing regulations.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1839.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting second assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of preparing himself for the ensuing examination in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1839.

Mr. W. Courtney, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is to be placed in charge of the Talooks of Malwan and Viziadroog.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1839.

Mr. F. Sims, to act as second assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Lieutenant F. Wells, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed to visit the presidency on sick certificate, for the period of one month from the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1832.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to appoint Lieutenant G. Fulljames, of the 25th regiment native infantry, commandant, and Lieutenant E. W. Agar, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, adjutant of the Guzerat Cooley Police Corps, to Assistant Magistrates in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify, that the Mails, for dispatch by the Hugh Lindsay Steamer, will be closed on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, at the usual hour, 3 P. M.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 10th April 1839.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—A Steam Vessel will be dispatched for Suez with a Mail, on Monday the 20th May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 3rd instant.....Chests 1,449

Chests 1,449

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 21st ultimo.....Chests 18,877
Ditto from the 23rd ultimo..... " 17

Chests 18,894

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 2nd instant.....Chests 19,249
Ditto from the 3rd to the 9th instant..... " 599

Total 19,848

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 2nd instant.....Chests 8,336
Ditto from the 3rd to the 9th instant..... " 167

Total 8,503

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 10th April 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 13TH APRIL, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday.....	10 21	10 43
Sunday.....	11 5	11 25
Monday.....	11 45	0 6

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 10th Lieut. J. W. Rowlinson, European Rt.
Ditto do 2d Lieut. G. K. Bell, Artillery, from Kurrache.
Ditto 11th Ensign Charles Whitehill, 10th Rt. N. I. from Tanah.
Ditto do. Capt Alex. Jack, 30th Rt. Bengal N. I. from England.
Ditto do. Lieut. Geo. Reid, 1st Bengal Cavalry from do.
Ditto do. Lieut. W. G. Duncan, Staff from Aden.
Ditto do. Lieut. Shaw, do. from do.
Ditto do. Capt. A McD'Elder, H. E Rt. and A. D. C. to Major Genl. Welsh from do.
Ditto do. Lieut. C. R. Hogg European Regt. from do.
Ditto do. Capt. St. John Staff from Arabia.
Ditto do. Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th Rt. N. I. from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.

April 10th Bt. Capt. A Woodburn 25th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. Lieut. P. G. Hebert, Engineers from Ahmednuggur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS,

At Byculla, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieut. H. Morse, of a Daughter.

At the Mount on the 10th instant, the Lady of G. W. Anderson Esq., of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 9th.—Ship Ann Crichton, C. Campbell, Master, from Aden 3d March.

Passenger.—H. Dawson, I. N.

Do. 11th. East India Company's Steamer, Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander, from Suez, 8 P. M. 23d March. Brings London Mail of the 16th.

Passengers.—As per Extra of the 11th instant.

DEPARTURES.

April 10th. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Syrang, to Surat.

April 11th.—Schooner Hellas, A. Scanlan, Master, to China

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N....	Suez.....	16th April
za.....	Forbes & Co	London	
lton.....	Remington & Co.....	Do,	25th instant.
rley.....	McVicar Burn & Co....	London.	
prey.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co...	Liverpool..	Uncertain.
rkman Finlay.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..		
ledonia.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Ditto,	20 April
botsford.....	Dirom Carter & Co..		
gginson.....	Higginson & Cardwell..		
assandrn..	W. Nicol & Co.....		
Vansittart.....	Remington & Co.....	China.	With des:

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlat Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Khsrovie, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Markalbaker, Hydroose, Hanah, Mayuram Dyaram, Patamber Savoys, Nimble Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family Resolution, Sultan, Dadlay, Hamoode, and Ann Crichton.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MARCH 30.

AGRA.—The Governor General and Suite, arrived at Simla on the 18th inst. His Lordship was in good health and spirits. Much rain had fallen in the Hills about the time of His Lordships's return, to which may be ascribed the recent unusal rise of the Jumna.

By letters of the 22nd instant from Dinapore, we learn we are happy to say, that General Sir R. Stevenson had rallied, and was so much better that he was to proceed on the 23rd to Calcutta, to make a sea voyage.

The same letters announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Halpin of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, who was drowned by the upsetting of a sailing Boat. This occurred on the [illegible] and caused much regret at the Station, where he was much liked.

MOORSHEDABAD.—We understand that the contractor for the conveyance of the dak from Calcutta to Rungpore on horses commences operations on the 1st April.—*Moorshedabad News, March* 19.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—MARCH 29.

MILITARY ITEMS—The following is an extract from the Upper Provinces:—'The 6th Regiment arrived at Allahabad on the 2d instant, and 3 Companies were detained there until the 8th, to bring up treasure, consigned to the collectors of Cawnpore. Furruckabad and Delhi: the party arrived here two days ago, and hope to be relieved at Futtehghur, instead of going on to Delhi. The Head quarters of the Regiment will arrive at Bareilly about the 1st proximo, after a march of almost 5 months. We saw it stated in a late *Englishman*, that the 6th Regiment had lost several men and 40 bullocks on the line of road between Gyah and Dinapore: it was the 19*th*, who were so unfortunate, and not the 6*th*.'

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—APRIL 1.

The *Maingay* sailed early on Saturday morning for Moulmein, having taken Bullocks on board the day previous.

The *Janet*, *East Indian* and *Avoca* have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of the 31st to Moulmein. The *Indian Oak* and *Charles Dumergue* are likely to be engaged.

MADRAS HERALD.—APRIL, 3.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 23, Ship *Norbudda*, F. Patrick, from Bombay 1st, Calicut 23d, Alleppey 25th Feb. and Quilon 6th March.

Passengers.—One Native of Madras Wife and Child.

Do. 31, Ship *Rookery*, H. Hughes from the Mauritius 7th February.

Do. Barque *Lloyds*, Edward Garrett, from Kengeroo Island South Australia 21 February—Spoke the "*Surry*" "*Wellesley*" and "*Gulnare*."

April 1, Ship *Lord Lowther*, Alex. Yates, from London 7th and Funchall (Madeira) 23d December.

Passengers for Madras.—Mesdames Colebrooke, White, Hamlyn, Harvey and Dalrymple; Capts. White, 35th M. N. I. and Bean, 15th M. N. I., H. D. E. D. Dalrymple, Esq. Assist. Surgeon Hamlyn, M. E. Lieut. Harvey, M. N. I., (Lieut. Wheatsone, H. M. 63d Regt died 8th January) Ensigns Annesley, H. M. 63d, Sadlier, H. M. 41st and McCoy, H. M. 55th; Cadets Crewe, McDowall, Garrard and Simpson, H. C. S., Mr. Williams—*For Bengal.*—Misses Chute, Kingston and Earle, Captain Cotton, 67th B. N. I., Alex. Guthrie, Esq. Lieut. Scott, B. A. and Hobhouse H. M 13th, Ensigns Swinton, H M. 44th, Williams, H. M. 13th, Straubenzie, H M. 13th, Walshe, H. M. 9th, and Margarey, H. M. 26th Regt., Cadets Taylor, Pogson, Rawson, Trevor, Wilde and Bignell H. C. S.; Messrs. Gamble, Nicks and Lawis—*Servants.*—Margaret Doyle, M. A. Shepherd, Emily Simmonds, Louisa Watts, Mary Oliver and Child, Sebastian Nunez and Fakeer Mahomed, (Erie Ayah died 25th Jan.) 7 Privates of H. M. Forces.

Do. 2, Schooner *Espoir*, R. Morel from Pondicherry 1st April.

Do. 2 Brig *Minerva*, M. F. Brady from Arracan 18th March.

Do. 2, Ship *Roberts*, B. J. Elder from London——Portsmouth 13th November Teneriffe, 14th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 8th February.

Passengers for Madras.—Mesdames Huddleston, Gunning, Edgcombe, Dadlezen and Dumergue; W Huddleston and A. P. Forbes, Esqs. C. S.; Captain Guning, 17th N. I., Leieutenant Newton, H. M. 13th Dragoons, Lieut. Hadfield, Revd. Von Dadlezen; Messrs. Edgecombe and Parrock.—*For Calcutta*—Mesdames Burrell, Fuller and Cornish; Misses Burrell, McKinnon and Inglis; Lieuts. Cornish and Turner, and Mr. Inglis.

DEPARTURE.—March 29, French Brig *Mithridrate*, Louis Senglar to Pondicherry.

Mutiny on board the Lord Lowther.—We understand that an alarming mutiny broke out on board the *Lord Lowther* during her passage to Madras, rendered more aggravating by the mutineers being headed by some of the Officers and midshipmen, whose duty it was to have shown a better example.

It appears nothing could have exceeded the presence of mind evinced by Captain Yates, who, through all the difficulties and annoyances he met with, preservingly and determingly maintained his ground, and with the help of the gallant Boatswain, who acted as 1st Officer, a few hands, and partial assistance from the Passengers, safely brought the *Lord Lowther* to an anchor in these roads on Monday evening.

The origin of this mutiny seems to have been a disappointment in the Chief Mate not being made Commander in London.

Captain Yates performed many voyages to this port in the *Sesostris*, to the satisfaction of those who have sailed with him in that and other Vessels, and considering the high character that gentleman bears, the outbreak above alluded to, does seem to us unaccountable.

Captain Y. no doubt intends to prosecute the parties with the utmost rigour of the law.

The mutineers have we learn, been removed out of the ship under custody of a guard. We can scarcely credit the report that one or more of the Military Commissioned Officers who were on board the *Lord Lowther* forgot their duty under the above trying circumstances so far as to encourage, if not to join the mutineers.

Death of Major Haig.—This able and lamented Officer expired about midnight on Sunday, and was interred on Monday afternoon in St. Mary's Burying ground, beside the remains of his late father-in-law Colonel Rundall, in the presence of a numerous concourse of his friends, including His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Chief Justice, and the General Staff.

Our cotemporaries were utterly incorrect in stating that he was ever declared out of danger from the period that the extent of his disorder developed itself. It is true that a temporary and unexpected rally gave his Medical advisers *some* hopes for a few days but they were of the faintest kind.

Captain Armstrong, Lieutenant Shaw, and Ensign Price, each receive a step in the 34th Light Infantry.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 13th APRIL 1839.

The following passengers are entered for Suez by the *Hugh Lindsay*, which leaves on the 16th.

Brigadier Roberts, C. B. Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. B. Smith, 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, J. Fergusson Esq. of Calcutta, Mr. Dussumier, W. Gisborne, Esq. Ceylon Civil Service, Captain Murray, H. M. 16th Foot, Lieut. Burgh and R. T. Barra, Esq.

We did not get our letters from the Post office till after 6 o'clock of the Evening the Mail arrived and therefore were unable to give them to our Readers in the Extra we published that evening, which had already been issued, but we now feel the less regret on that head as no Dawk was despatched and we have in consequence had leisure to examine them more carefully and to put them in the order and shape in which they now appear. The unfortunate occurrence to which we adverted in our Extra, of the detention of the French Steamer at Malta beyond her time, has not only deprived us of our latest, and of course most interesting London letter, but of our London Journals to the 22nd and Paris to the 25th, but if this has been annoying to us, much more must it be to our cotemporaries, who go

to the expence of publishing Extras in London and depend upon receiving them through France, which the present as well as previous mishaps must shew to be rather a hazardous experiment. We understand that not one of these has been received by the present Packet. We are however indebted to our Cotemporary the *Times* for some items of intelligence so late as the 23rd February, seven days later than our own papers carry us, derived we presume from the same Envelope that covered the Government Despatches.

Sir Hussey Vivian is talked of as the new Commander in chief of the Forces, in room of Sir Henry Fane.

The subjoined letter gives news from the Bombay Branch of the Army one day later than the last we published. The interest aroused by the arrival of the packet, so absorbs every other that we have been obliged to postpone for the present our ordinary extracts from the Agra and Delhi papers, from whence we usually derive our fullest particulars of the operations of the Army.

Camp Kreechee, 16th March.

"We are now said to be out of Scinde, having crossed the desert last night—the distance was thirty miles, and we got over it very well—we took an early dinner and set out a little after four in the afternoon. We bivouacked at midnight for a few hours and arrived here baggage and all early this morning—we are now in the Khan of Kelat's territories and we have found the only two villages we have seen deserted—and of course both forage and supplies scarce. Our next march will be one of twenty miles owing to the want of water, but we shall have a halt to-morrow before we undertake it. The 2d and and 19th Regts. are a day in advance, the Dragoons, Foot Artillery, and a Wing of the 19th a day in our rear. The Grenadiers, 5th and 23d are left behind, and we all ran a great chance of being so too. As it is, if we do not succeed in getting thro' the Gundava pass (and it has not yet been reported upon) we must also remain, as it is said to be impossible for us to follow the Bengallees thro' the Bolau pass. The weather is so very hot in this part of the country that I hope we may soon get out of it. We expect to meet Shah Sooja and Mr. McNaghten at Gundava."

We understand that there are despatches in town from Sir A. Burnes dated the 13th ultimo from the Bolan Pass, representing that the Bengal army would effect or had affected a passage, (we did not correctly catch our informants expression) without difficulty, and would proceed on without opposition to Candahar, where means were being used to secure a friendly reception. Sir Alexander denies altogether the statements so repeatedly put forward in the Papers, of his having by money gained the Fortress of Bukker and the Pass in question, not one rupee of the public money having been spent by him in any such way. We hear that his letters make no mention of any opposition offered to the Progress of the Army, after leaving Dadur, yet it is our duty to mention that reports to a contrary effect are in circulation here, which speak of armed parties having appeared to oppose the advance of the army, having actually come to blows and in one instance sustained a loss of 400 men, a circumstance so exaggerated and unlikely that we think it throws discredit upon the whole story. We have not been able to trace these reports to any authority upon which the slightest dependance can be place.

We publish a long article from the Augsburg Gazette, which may be considered a demi-official announcement of the views of the Russian Government on the question of our rupture with Persia. Having brought that power into its present position and then deserted her, Russia now attempts to save her from sinking farther, by deplomatic manœuvres and perverted views of the case, using, while addressing England, language half threatening and half coaxing, particularly as respects the seizure of the Island of Karak, the full advantages of which, in a political point of view, seem to be fully appreciated—It's retrocession therefore to Persia is one of the points chiefly dwelt upon and made as it were the hinge, upon which, it is pretended, the future conduct of the Russian Government in the dispute will turn. In attaching so much importance to this place and speaking of it in this way, Russia is wanting in that caution usually displayed by her in her political writings, and there is reason to infer that besides her anxiety to serve the cause of her Ally Persia, she has other and more important objects in view in the Gulph, which our possession of Karak, as a Military and Naval station, most materially interferes with, and it would be no matter of surprise, were it afterwards to come out, that these objects were closely connected with the recent appearance of Mohammed Aly's Army on its shores. But, whatever be the state of the case, we have only one course to pursue and that is steadily to follow up the measures already commenced, until we obtain an ample guarantee for the future safety and quietude of our Indian frontiers on the side of Persia, and this object we appear to be in the fair way of accomplishing without struggle or bloodshed.

Our cotemporaries the *Times* and *Gazette* blame us, the former in energetic though courteous terms, the latter in its wonted uncourteous style, for having stated in our last publication that Mr. Ashburner had been denied access to their pages, and on that account his letter had been received into our's. We made that statement advisedly and upon authority that we did not then, and do not now, doubt in the least, and which to us was sufficient warranty for its correctness, whatever little difference may exist as to the precise terms in which the information was conveyed to us. On that point it is best Mr. A. should speak for himself and we therefore subjoin his letter, merely remarking that our Brother Editors mistake us greatly, if they imagine, that we had any intention to wound their tender sensibilities on such a point or to do more than afford an apology to our Readers for such a deluge of Bank matter as we had inflicted upon them. We would however suggest, in a friendly way, to our cotemporaries that the less said, the fewer the outbreaks of virtuous indignation on such subjects, the better, as we have observed that they answer no purpose but to call our sincerity in question, and to expose us to public ridicule.

"In reply to your inquiry I have to state with regard to the Gazette, that I requested the Editor on the 2nd instant to publish my letter of the 30th ultimo in his next paper. No less than four numbers of the Gazette have since appeared; and yet, my request has not been complied with.

As regards the *Times* I have only to observe that the Editor refused in his paper of the 20th ultimo "to take any part in the present dispute;" alluding to the correspondence I published in the *Courier* of the 16th ultimo. I subsequently wrote to him to request the insertion of my letter of the 30th ult. specifically; and received no answer during the day,

How many of these particulars I mentioned to you I do not recollect; but I did not state I had been excluded from the other Papers: However, the course they had pursued was decidedly hostile; and of this I had informed you; so that you might easily have received the impression you conveyed in your Paper of Tuesday from that circumstance; and subsequent events have proved its correctness.

Yours &c.

April, 10*th* 1839. G. Ashburner."

Among our correspondence will be found a letter from Cairo announcing the Pachas' return, and the safe arrival of the Elephants sent by the Bengal Government as a present to him. It does not appear that his visit into the upper Provinces has yielded any very important results. Our letter from Alexandria mentions that some samples of goods had been brought by the *Colombo* and forwarded to England, being the first merchandise that had made the overland transit, but it omits to inform us on what terms the Pasha's Government had allowed them to pass—A disposition to cavil at the terms of the new Treaty had shewn itself in various parts of Turkey, and particularly among that influential class of people who have heretofore been the farmers of the government monopolies, and whose interests the Treaty cuts up, but it does not appear that much is to be apprehended from it—In opposition to Lord Melbourne's statement in the House of Lords, it is said to be still doubtful how the Pasha will act in regard to the Treaty.

In our Extra of Thursday evening we gave the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament, the most interesting passages of which referred to the state of our relations with Persia and to the demand for subsidies that Ministers will be forced to make, in order to "maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the Country." From this it may be inferred that our foreign relations are such as render it necessary to strengthen, or at least maintain at the full Peace complement, both branches of the service, and this without reference to India and Canada, the Belgian question having assumed a shape that bids fair to involve that country again in War with Holland and to endanger the Peace of Europe. In the speech however it is said that the unanimity of the five allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of Peace and we are assured that there is every desire on the part of Foreign Powers to maintain friendly relations with England. Nevertheless we think the ministers are perfectly right in placing our establishments on the most efficient footing, to be prepared for whatever contingencies may emerge, and we entertain no doubt that Parliament will freely grant whatever subsidies may be necessary. In the Debates on the address in both Houses, the affairs of India formed a leading topic, and appeared to excite considerable interest. The chief speakers in the Lords were the Duke of Wellington Lord Melbourne, Lord Brougham and Lord Lansdowne. With reference to the war on our North West Frontiers the Duke of Wellington stated that as yet he possessed too little information to give any opinion as to the conduct of the Indian Government. Lord Brougham said that he understood the Home Government had disapproved of the Policy of Lord Aukland, whereupon Lord Lansdowne on the part of the Government spoke as follows

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, remarked that he understood his noble friend to suppose that the policy of the Indian Government---a policy which he agreed with him in regarding as one of great importance, and highly deserving the attention of the country---that their policy during the last year was one which Her Majesty's Government was not prepared or disposed to recognise. He wished distinctly to state, in justice to the interests of the empire, as well as in justice to the noble lord who had governed it with so much success up to the present moment, and with so much honour to himself, that in every word of what the noble and learned lord had called his manifesto, in every word of that exposition of the motives of the policy of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government were parties, as far as they could be made parties, not only by adopting the conduct therein announced, but by applauding its wisdom, and he would add, its justice, in reference to the interests of the Indian empire. When the proper time arrived, he would not fear to ask the house to decide whether that empire was not in a sounder, a greater, and a safer position, owing to the energy and efficacy in providing against risks by the Governor-General, than it had been at any former period. Several lords having spoken on different subjects, the Address was adopted-

This is perfectly satisfactory and Lord John Russel was equally explicit on this subject in the Commons.—It moreover appears from the discussions in that house that the whole conduct of the Indian Government towards Persia had met the entire approbation of the Government at home.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, 4th February, 1839.

England.—Parliament meets to-morrow, the Canadian mission of Lord Durham will most probably be the first subject to occupy it's attention. The presentation of Petitions against the Corn-laws will take up some time and it is generally thought they will be considerably modified. Altho' some time must be devoted to the unfinished Irish business of last Session those subjects must make room for English objects. A serious investigation into the condition of the manufacturing districts will be demanded. The state of our Navy; the French blockades of Mexico and Buenos Ayres; the questions of Egyptian independence and Russian and Turkish conversion; with the Persian and Burmese business will also afford interesting subjects for debate. Mr. O'Connell's Precursor Campaign has closed and the Agitator left to attend his Parliamentary duties. Great excitement has prevailed at Cove owing to the exportation of Potatoes. The Lord Lieutenant had dispatched a Military and Police force to arrest twenty of the Peasantry. The Police at Glasgow have just succeeded in taking into custody, seven female house-breakers. The Earl of Cardigan has made himself conspicuous by refusing to admit Captain Smith, brother of the Princess of Capua, into his Regiment, because the Captain is about to be married. A long correspondence between Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Buckhouse clearly implicates the Foreign Office in the publication of the Portfolio, notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's formal denial of it last Session. There is scarcely a large Town in England which has not moved or about to petition against the Corn Laws. Several important meetings have been held within the past week but at two only, Birmingham and Finsbury, did the Working men carry resolutions in favor of the present system. Prices of wheat have fallen more [illegible] than they advanced:—the reduction has been 5 | 6 per quarter. The Queen has attended both Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres in state:—the former on 29th ultimo, the latter on 1st Instant.

Spain.—Monsr. Pizario's Cabinet is said to be losing ground in both Chambers. Some symptoms appeared of stopping the supplies and in that case the Cabinet would immediately dissolve the Cortes which will give strength to the Exaltado party. Discontent was rapidly increasing. It was believed at Madrid that a Carlist expedition commanded by Cabrera would march against that City at the end of January.

France.—On the 25th ultimo, the funeral of the Duchess of Wurtemburg was solemnized at Dreux the King being Chief mourner attended by all his Sons, excepting the Prince de Joinville. It is reported that the Dowager Queen of the two Sicilies has married a Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Lancers. The French Colonies are represented to be in a most deplorable condition. The mission of the French army of observation on on the frontier commanded by the Duke of Orleans is now said to co-operate in compelling Belgium to submit to the late award. The Papers represent the disputes between the Prussian Government and it's Catholic subjects as assuming a more serious aspect. The resignations of the principal dignities of the Catholic Church are being tendered.

The Chambers were prorogued on 28th ultimo, as a preliminary to their being dissolved, which took place by Royal Ordinance on 2nd instant to the 26th March. Ministers remain in Office the King not having accepted their resignation. A strong feeling of indignation was manifested and the affair was regarded as a counterpart of the measures directed by Charles 10th which caused the Resolution of 1830.

London, 14th February 1839.

England.—Queen Victoria opened Parliament on 5th Inst. The speech was more remarkable for its omissions than its contents, the repeal of the corn-laws, state of the Navy, and Lord Durham's Canadian Mission not having been touched upon. These prominent topics of interest however formed the principal features of the subsequent debate. In the Lords the Earl of Lovelace moved and Lord Vernon seconded the address, which was agreed to. In the Commons it was moved by Mr. E. Buller and seconded by Mr. G. Wood, but Mr. Duncombe's amendment to the effect that the Reform act had disappointed the Nation and required amendment caused a division; the numbers were for the amendment 86 against it 426 majority 360. The Queen received the address from the Lords and Commons on 7 Inst.—Mr. Harvey has been succeeded by Mr. Wedgwood as Registrar of Hackney Coaches—Anti-Corn-law Associations are being formed and petitions are in course of signature all over England. Delegates from all the large Towns meet daily in London to watch the Parliamentary proceedings relative to the Corn-laws.—Lord Glenelg has resigned, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Normauby. Lord Morpeth will likewise hold a seat in the Cabinet but does not give up his Secretaryship.—Lord Durham's report on the American Colonies was laid before both Houses on 11th Inst. and before the Easter Recess it was hoped Ministers would be able to introduce a measure for speedily putting an end to the existing discontents. A short personal discussion occurred in the Lords on 11th Inst. between Lord Durham and the Marquis Westmeath relative to the expenses of the former's mission, but his Lordship soon silenced the matter by stating that altho' he had expended near £10,000, he did not wish the country to pay it.—The motion on the State of the Navy has been withdrawn, Lord Brougham's motion on the Corn-laws will be brought forward on 18th Inst.—12th Lords Aberdeen and Melbourne had some conversation upon the Austrian Treaty, likewise the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Minto upon Naval Education—adjourned to 14th.

In the Commons on 7th Inst. Mr. Ward rose to present a Petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws and wished to make a few remarks which caused some discussion and a postponement to the following night, when on a division 183 voted for and 43 against contriving the established practice. Mr. Villier's motion on the Corn laws is positively fixed for 19th Inst. Notice has been given of several other important motions. A return has been ordered of the prices of wheat for every week in 1838 and for each of the preceding four years.—12th After a discussion principally supported by Mr. Serjt. Jackson, Sir R. Peel, and Lord J Russell the Papers relating to National Education were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A Committee was appointed to consider the plans for improving the Metropolis.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Bill to amend the laws of copyright was read a first time and a second reading fixed for the 27th.

France.—The electoral conflict is daily becoming more active and party feeling runs high, every means calculated to promote the return of a Ministerial majority in the Deputies are in full force.—Mons. Persil, Master of the Mint has been dismissed which calls forth very warm commentaries from the coalition papers.

Mexico.—The Government having refused to ratify the treaty with Aduel. Baudin Santa Anna was ordered to take the chief command at Vera Cruz and advancing with an army of 5000 men closed the gates against the French Admiral; Bandin sent a party in boats to spike the guns in the batteries but these were attacked and driven off with great slaughter. The squadron then fired on the city, dislodged the Mexicans and took possession. Santa Anna had been severely wounded in the leg which was amputated. No arrangement of affairs is now expected, Bustamente has declared War on the part of Mexico against France.

Belgium.—It is said that a strong feeling of dis[illegible] the French Army of observation [illegible]

FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT.

Cairo 19th March 1839.

The Pasha, Mohammed Ali, after various reports of an intention of remaining 6 months at Fazoglu, suddenly arrived at his Palace at Shubra; at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 14th Inst, after a rapid voyage from Assouan. The day after his arrival, he received the visits of all the European Consuls, but declined entering into Politics on the plea of fatigue. He stated however his firm resolution of resisting the aggressions of the Porte; and of his intention, in the event of menaces, to go out in his fleet in person, and proving by a naval engagement the same superiority by sea, he had established by land. He has since removed to the Citadel, where he receives congratulations; and will in the course of a few days receive the presents of the Elephants sent by the Supreme Government of India in the "Colombo," which arrived at Shubra Gardens on the 12th Inst.

Previous to the arrival of His Highness, various pitiful intrigues were set on foot by Artin Bey the Turgoman Bachi, or first interpreter, with a view of disparaging the value of the present of the Elephants; although every intimation, and time was given to the Government of Cairo to afford the assistance, so handsome a donation ought to have received, not only were the Elephants brought from Suez to Cairo at the Company's expence, but Captain Graham was utterly astounded at the little courtesy shewn him and his Lady, that he refused to accept the miserable quarter offered, and encamped by the River in his own Tents.

As Turgoman Bachi never contemplated such a decided step, he sought, by every means in this powers, to persuade Captain Graham to remove; and failing in that, they endeavoured to throw the blame on the Consulate but on the arrival of the Pasha, he was ordered to make the "amende honorable," and in consequence Mohammed Bey's Palace, with a complete outfit has been placed at the Captain's disposal, whose consistent and dignified conduct is highly creditable to him. While the conduct of Turgoman Bachi is a proof of his puny malevolence towards English Interests.

The English Steamer arrived at Alexandria on the 16th, bringing London news to the 16th ult. The French Steamer, which arrived at Alexandria on the 5th, brought news from England to the 15th Inst; and on the 14th letters to the 25th were again due by French Steamer. By a most unfortunate coincidence, this Steamer arrived on the 15th at Alexandria without her European mail from Syra, where she waited 24 hours over her time for the Malta boat; and if the "Berenice" goes off before the 27th, she will have nothing fresher than the 16th from London; whereas if the discretionary power lay with the Captain of the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Steamer, he would doubtless remain at Suez till the 27th and thus take down intelligence from London up to the 5th Inst: that is, by waiting 3 days more at Suez he would have beat the English Packet news by 20 days!!

Waghorn and Co. request that their India friends will make this latter Paragraph public, in order that in such cases the Captain may wait a few hours at Suez for the latest intelligence.

Extract from London 16th February.

P. S. "The letters of 2nd January from Bombay "to Mr. Waghorn's care, reached Town viâ Marseilles "13th Inst. beating the E. I. Company's *special* Courier *one day*; they are in advance of the mail 12 days, "the Falmouth Steamers not being due till the 25th."

From the Bombay Times Extra.

February 18.—The papers of this day are filled with voluminous extracts from the correspondence on the affairs of Canada recently printed, of which, pressed as we are for both time and space, it were useless attempting to give even an outline.

By the arrival of the Mexican mail, advices have been received from Vera Cruz to 6th January. The blockade of that port had been renewed on the part of the French. The Mexicans had issued letters of Marque against the French.

Feb. 19.—In the Parliamentary Report it is stated that Sir John Hobhouse brought up certain papers on the affairs of India, which were ordered to be laid on the table; but no clue is furnished as to their nature. The Lords were occupied with a discussion on the Corn-laws on the motion that the petitions against the Corn-laws be referred to a committee of the whole House, and that evidence be heard at the bar after a discussion in which the Dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, and Wellington participated, Lord Brougham declined pressing his motion.

House of Lords, Feb. 20.—Lord Hatherton presented several petitions for Wolverhampton and neighbourhood against the Corn Laws, the signatures to which amounted to 9,000 on which occasion Lord Melbourne explained some little misapprehension in regard to the Corn Laws being on open question in the cabinet under Lord Grey's ministry, which was denied by Earl Ripon, Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond who were all Members of that Cabinet and did not so consider it.

Lord Melbourne still denied that it was so, declaring not one or two but ten or a dozen Members of that Cabinet had voted for an alteration of the Corn Laws, amongst whom were Mr. P. Thompson, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Littleton, Sir H. Parnell, Sir G. Gray, Mr. Labourchere and others.

House of Commons.—Mr. Villiers having laid on the table a vast number of Petitions against the corn laws brought forward his motion that certain persons who have petitioned be allowed to prove the allegation of their petition at the bar of the House. The speakers were for the motion; Mr. Villiers seconded by Mr. Shutt, McMark Philips, Mrs. Ward Thorneby, Warburton, P. Thomson; and against it Sir F. Burdett, Viscounts Howick, Heathcote, Cayley, Lord Stanley, Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel.

For the motion..172
against it.....361

Majority.....189

Insults to the British Flag.—Lord Colville enquired into the truth of the French Squadron in the Gulph of Mexico bringing to and boarding an English Government packet, which had left the bay with a view of anchoring in a place of safety, and forcibly taking away a Pilot.

Earl Minto explained that it was true a Pilot, had been so taken from the English packet, that he had communicated the occurrence to the Secretary of Foreign affairs to represent it to the French Government; but before any steps were taken he had received later despatches, stating that admiral Boudin had admitted the impropriety of the conduct of the French Officer, and tendered the most ample and satisfactory apology for what had taken place.

Mr. Turton's Appointment.—Earl Whinchelsea brought forward his notion for an address to Her Majesty for Copies of any Official Correspondence with the Government and Lord Durham relating to the appointment of Mr. Turton. The speakers were Lord Melbourne, Lord Brougham, Earl Wicklow and Lord Durham.

During the debate Lord Winchelsea stated he intended to withdraw his motion. Lord Durham regretted this. He had copies in his pocket and would now read them if permitted. He defended his conduct and Mr. Turton, and stated he was prepared to meet any motion regarding himself or his administration. That such an enquiry as now asked for should not end with one individual case, for he was prepared to discuss the question on general principles, and to enter upon the general question of adultery as considered with reference to the conduct of public officers, and that he would go into an enquiry into the case of every public man who had received official employment, after being convicted of adultery in a Court of Justice.

February 21.---Yesterday the House of Lords did not meet, and as usual on a Wednesday, there was no business transacted in the Commons of interest:

Lord Glenelg had an audience yesterday at Buckingham Palace, and resigned his seals of Office.

Buckinghamshire Election---Mr. Du Pre without opposition in the room of the Marquis of Chandos.

A Meeting of the Anti-corn-law Delegates was held yesterday but no discussion took place, only routine business having been gone through—accounts from Ireland describe the excitement that prevailed consequent on the departure of Lord Normandy as very great.

February 22---The principal business in the House of Lords Yesterday related to the affairs of Spain, brought on by the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, for certain returns of the supplies given to Munagorri. The main question he had to ask was as to the course which Government meant to pursue respecting the war in Spain, to which Lord Melbourne replied that the course it meant to pursue was to observe the Quadruple alliance and to carry into effect its engagement. Lord Strangford gave notice that he should on the 4th March call the attention of the house to the state of the relations that now existed between France and certain states of South America. He asked Lord Minto whether at the time referred to there was a single British Ship of war in the Gulf of Mexico? Lord Minto was sorry not to be able to answer the *question so satisfactorily as he could have wished.*

The affairs of Belgium form the principal topic of discussion, and the general feeling seems to be that matters there will be soon brought to a satisfactory conclusion, Disturbances were expected at Brussels in consequence of the discussion on the acceptance of the terms of the Quadruple alliance, but nothing serious was apprehended, the military force at the disposal of the authorities being sufficient to quell any riot promptly.

Sir George Gray has been re-elected for Devonport without opposition.

The Earl of Zetland is dead, which elevates Lord Dundas to the upper House, and thereby occasions a vacancy in the representation.

London Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords, last night the Earl of Minto read the following extract from a despatch of Commodore Douglas, on the subject of the late insult to the British flag:—"I have also had the satisfaction of receiving an explanation from the French Admiral Baudin on the subject of the pilot who was taken out of her Majesty's Express packet, the affair having taken place entirely in a mistake in the part of the Prince de Joinville, and the French Admiral has communicated with his Government respecting it."

The Earl of Roden inquired whether the Government of Ireland had received any information likely to lead to the detection of the murderer of the Earl of Norbury; whether any persons were in custody on the charge, and whether there was any reason to expect that the alarming conspiracy against life and property in Ireland was likely to be discovered and suppressed?

The Earl of Normandy answered the first question in the affirmative. There were three persons in custody, on suspicion, but he could not say in what manner the investigation was likely to terminate. As to the third question, the government, though always anxious to receive any evidence of a conspiracy, did not at present attribute the murder of Lord Norbury to any such cause

Lord Colchester moved for a series of returns regarding the state of the navy since 1819, the number of men, the number of ships in commission, &c.; and he did so for the purpose of showing the real state of that service at the present time, and to prove that it was in a most inefficient condition.

Lord Minto admitted that the navy, being required for a state of peace, was not maintained on a war scale, but maintained that it was now in a more efficient condition that it had been for some years.

After an extended but rather desultory, discussion, in which Lords Melville and Melbourne took part, the motion was agreed to, the papers ordered, and their lordships adjourned till Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY.

10th Hussars—This regiment is to relieve the 4th Dragoons, and will therefore be the next, after the 15th Hussars, for India.

11th Dragoons—This regiment is to made a Hussar corps.

15th Hussars—This regiment moves from Glasgow to Chatham, preparatory to embarkation in the *Minitaur*, 74. Sir Walter Scott gets the augmentation Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Captain Wathen the Majority, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Hooker the troop. This corps will be made Light Dragoons on going to India.

INFANTRY.

2nd Regiment—This corps has ceased recruiting.

3rd—Captain Dore and Ensigns Meacham and Robson embark with drafts for Bengal. Lieutenant Magrath has resigned his recruiting appointment, in order to join service. The recruiting for this regiment restricted to its own parties, the supernumeraries being nearly completed.

4th—Colonel Leslie is about to embark. Lieutenant Burke and Ensign M'Andrew embark with a large draft in the spring.

6th—Brevet Major Bonamy has arrived.

7th—It is now generally believed that this regiment goes to India.

9th—Captain Telford is about to retire, Ensign Gaynor has joined preparatory to embarkation.

16th—Captain Chichester has taken command of the depot.

21st—Lieutenant Bace has embarked for Madras. Orders have been issued to all the recruiting staff in the United Kingdom to enlist men, as Scotland does not furnish the necessary recruits.

39th—Captain Straubenzey has taken command of the depot.

41st—Captain Cochran is about to embark. Captain Wetherall commands the depot.

42nd—The report that this regiment is for India has been contradicted.

54th—The usual arrangements for clothing and recruiting this corps for the next year in India have been made, so that its early return cannot be expected.

55th—Ensign Freud has sailed for Madras in the *Claudine*.

57th—Ensign Cassidy has joined preparatory to embarkation.

62nd—Ensign Hillier has sailed in the *Abercromby Robinson*.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* speaks in terms of severe condemnation of the General Order of the Governor-General of India upon the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Charter, of the 5th N. I., who, it says, had long contemplated such a step, being a martyr to gout, rheumatism, and unable, from bodily weakness, to continue on a march.

Depots at Chatham of regiments serving in India have been considerably augmented by the success in the recruiting department. Young men of good character, but rather under the late standard, are found to enlist freely, and the Provisional Battalion now amounts to above 1300 men. Two detachments (280 men) are on the point of embarking for Bombay in the *Coutts* and *Ida*, and a third embark on the 9th in the *Thetis*.

The *Thames* is to receive 350 for Bengal: the *Kyd* 200 for Madras principally for the 21st Regiment, with the augmentation establishment of officers, to meet the regiments on its arrival from New South Wales; and the *Glenelg*, to take 25 men for Bombay, in addition to those which have already been mentioned.

A requisition has been made to the East India Company to provide shipping for 1000 men, in addition to the 15th Hussars, to be despatched for India in March or April. There is at present a great paucity of officers at Chatham and several have in consequence not been able to obtain leave to find their own passages.

It is generally believed that some difference in opinion between the authorities at the Horse Guards and the India House respecting the season for embarking her Majesty's troops, has caused the delay in sending out the reinforcements for the three Presidencies.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,---February 21.

The Cotton Market still continues heavy, but prices are steadily maintained: Sales amount, to day, to 1500 Bales, principally American @ 7¼ @ 9d; 200 Surats @ 5⅞ @ 6⅞

LONDON,---February 23.

Coffee.---The public sales offered 487 bags *East India*, admissable at the duty of 9d. ℔ lb: 1130 bags *Rot* and 330 *Africa*: The former brought from 45 @ 46 | 6d for good brown *Sumatra*. A small parcel of good fine yellow clean garbled *Mocha* was sold at 111 @ 112.

Ginger.—1514 Packets of Bengal were put up to Auction and sold at 22 : 6 @ 23.

Cotton;—600 Bales sales at previous rates.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Tuesday, in the House of Lords, several peers took the oaths and their seats. Among them were the Duke of Buckingham (late Marquis of Chandos), Lord Carrington, etc. The Bishop of Elphin took the oaths. The writ and return, electing the Viscount de Vesci a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Baron Farnham, deceased, were presented. Lord Rossmore, in Ireland, being created Baron Rossmore of the United Kingdom, was, in the usual manner introduced.—Atlas, Feb. 9.

"It has been currently reported that the Earl of Radnor will succeed the Marquis of Normanby in Ireland; but we are able to state without the slightest foundation.—(Globe.)

"Sir R Peel gave his first Parliamentary dinner this season on Saturday, when the following Members of the House of Commons were among the guests:—Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Viscount Sandon, Lord G. Somerset, Mr. W. Wynne, Hon. S. Herbert, Mr. W. Gladstone, Sir S. Canning, Sir G. Clerk, Sir T. Fremantle, Mr. Goulburn, etc.—Post Feb. 11

"The Marquis Wellesley has been seriously indisposed at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, but is now recovering.—Herald Feb. 11

The answer to inquiries at Lord Essex's in Belgrave-square, yesterday, was that his Lordship was better. His Lordship has disposed of his fine estate in Herefordshire, called Hampton Court to Mr. Arkwright.—Post. Feb. 11

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending on Saturday 2d Feb. consisted of 118,000 ounces of silver bars; 131,227 of silver coin; 4,080 of gold bars; and 8,475 of gold coin. The silver bars were disposed between Calcutta and Madras, 28,000 ounces being sent to the former, and 90,000 to the latter place. The silver coin was forwarded as follows:---To Calcutta, 44,000 ounces; Madras, 40,000; Lintin, 23,500; West Indies, 20,727; Boulogne, 1,500; and Rotterdam, 1,500. Of the gold bars, 1,350 ounces were sent to Rotterdam; 1,000 to Calcutta; 780 to the Mauritius; and 750 to Boulogne. The gold coin was shipped thus:---5,675 ounces to Rotterdam; 1,800 to Madras; and 1000 to Calcutta.---Times, Feb. 6.

The Royal Speech was known in the City yesterday, before the termination of business, and underwent more

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ger discussion than usual. The general feeling respecting it, so far as our observation went was one of disappointment and uneasiness---first, because it is without the usual consolatory reference to the "prosperous" state of the country's resources; and next, because indications of danger are given in such vital points of our colonial and foreign policy. There seems to have been some expectation that the Speech would have alluded to the Corn-law question. A new plan would appear to be inevitable in the course of the spring, from the passage which recommends that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service;" and, in that case, the earnest desire of the moneyed interest would be to have Mr. Spring Rice fairly among them, placing his reliance upon the real capitalists of the country, and abandoning all his jugglery with the Saving-banks' money and the Bank of England.—Times, Feb. 6.

A canvass is going on at Greenwich; Mr. Attwood, the present Tory member, comes forward again; Mr. Barnard, it is said, retires. There are in his place three Liberal candidates---Mr. Angerstein, the former member; Capt. Napier, R. N.; and Capt. Deans Dundas, R. G., Clerk of the Ordnance.--- Globe, Feb. 6.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently presented to the City committee for raising a testimonial to the Duke of Wellington some bronze metal, estimated at £1570, to be used in the construction of the City statue. The original subscription of £9,000, added to this tribute, amounts to the sum of £10,520, which, in the hands of a competent sculptor, must secure a work of art worthy of the City of London, the Duke, and the artist's expectation. A report has been spread abroad, for which many say there is no foundation, that Sir F. Chantrey intends to repeat himself, by making the horse a copy of that made for the statue of George the Fourth, and the public will look to the committee, and especially to Sir P. Laurie, who carried the commission for his friend in the teeth of a very powerful body of noblemen and gentlemen, to avoid any ground for invidious remark. The citizens are of opinion that two Apollos would be too many for one city. The sum subscribed is quite enough to remunerate the first-rate artist for the finest original statue in the kingdom.—Herald, Feb. 6.

Lord J. Russell has appointed Mr. Wedgewood the ex-police magistrate, registrar of hackney-carriages.--Chronicle.

Combe, the phrenologist, is now in Philadelphia. He has delivered lectures in Boston and New York to crowded and fashionable audiences, and is doing the same in the Quaker city. He has made some money —many friends—seen three or four of our principal cities—is in good health, excellent spirits—admires our women—dislikes our wines, and means to remain here a twelvemonth.—New York Paper.

At the hearing in the Privy Council yesterday, for the extension of Kollman's pianoforte patent, Dr. Ure, who was examined at some length, stated that the invention was a most valuable one, and a complete reform in the manufacture of pianofortes. Lord Lyndhurst here interposed: That is, it makes more noise. (Laughter.)—Dr. Ure: The sound, my Lord, is certainly much greater, but it is more *pure*, and wholly free from *corruption*. (Increased laughter.)—Globe. *Feb* 3.

Friday Mr. Attorney-General Ball was sworn in a judge of the Common Pleas, Ireland, and Judge Moore retired on his full salary. It is said a Clonmel Radical will be appointed registrar to the new judge; his lordship is a Roman Catholic, and a distinguished Chancery lawyer. Counsellor P. M. Murphy, late Assistant-Barrister of this county, is gazetted to be Attorney-General of the Cape of Good Hope. We have authority to say that he has declined that lucrative situation. If he had had accepted it, Counsellor O'Shaughnessy would be Assistant-Barrister of Cavan. Messrs. J. O'Brien, P. Murphy, and Monahan, are to be promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel. Two Mr. O'Flannagans, nephews of Chief Baron Woulfe, are appointed to situations in the Court of Exchequer; the senior to be his lordship's registrar; the junior to the office of crier, worth £700 a-year.—Limerick Chronicle.

A letter from Bucharest of the 18th ult., quoted by the *National*, states that the project of cutting a canal from the Danube to the Black Sea is to be carried into execution during the spring, by the common agreement of England, Austria, and Turkey; and that the last of these powers is said to have issued an order for a levy of 200,000 workmen for this purpose.

Mr. Joseph Hawker, Norroy King of Arms, succeeds the late Mr. Lodge as Clarencieux King of Arms, and Mr. Francis Martin, Windsor Herald, takes Mr. Hawker's place. Mr. Robert Laurie, Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, is appointed Windsor Herald; and Mr. William Courthope succeeds Mr. Laurie.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has again filled its columns with a long article under the head of the Mein (Frankfort), on the mutual relations of England and Russia, which, on account of the interest that attaches itself at the present moment to whatever concerns the two countries, we give in the following transcript:—

"To judge from certain news brought from England, the cabinets of St. Jame's and St. Petersburgh have set on foot negotiations for solving in an amicable manner the difficulties which have arisen in Europe and in the East, and for strengthening the general peace. The cabinet of St. Petersburgh is said to have declared, by the medium of M. Pozzo di Borgo, that it was very far from wishing to endanger the British possessions, and disavowed all that had been said or written in this sense against Russia and her intentions. As for the affairs of Asia, the Emperor is of opinion that Asia beyond the Indus is altogether without the sphere of Russian politics, and ought to be so for the sake of the tranquillity of Europe. An attack from Russia against this part of the frontier ought to be considered as hazardous and even impossible. Russia has approved, it is true, of the expedition of the Shah of Persia against Herat, because Persia has been continually exposed to incursions from the inhabitants of that province, and the possession of it not only seemed to Russia necessary for the pacification of the Persian empire, but also as essential to the interests of Russia and England. The Russian Ambassador went to the camp of the Shah, and contributed his advice in the labours of the siege. His mission obliged him to follow the Shah and his court. Surely under similar circumstances an English diplomatist, being a military man, would not have failed to give to a Sovereign, who was an ally of his government, his advice in the conduct of a war, if it was required of him. This difficulty, however, would have been put an end to by the raising of the siege of Herat, but Persia, in consequence of these events, and the occupation of Karrak, would have felt alarm, and been exposed to an agitation, which might have compromised the Shah, who would have called the attention of the two governments to his position. Having, through the danger of this irritation, and fearing from what had taken place, that he would not meet with a favourable hearing at London, the Persian monarch applied to Russia, and required the mediation of the Emperor with the Cabinet of Saint James's, a step which his Imperial Majesty could not have declined in consideration of his obligations towards Persia, and the existing circumstances—and this mediation has only preceded the arrival of the Ambassador at London. But it would be impossible to ensure durable tranquillity to the Persian empire, and the authority of the Shah, as long as the English troops remain in possession of the Isle of Karrak, on the Euphrates. The presence of these troops at the gates of the empire encourages the discontented and the secret enemies of the Shah, and seems to authorize their undertakings at the same time that it degrades the Shah in the eyes of his people. He is thus blockaded in his empire, and cannot have recourse to arms to repulse the enemy. On account of these considerations, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is desirous of coming to an understanding with that of St. James's, in order to tranquillize Persia, to resolve the question at issue in Asia, and to propose the evacuation of Karrak by the English troops, as the basis of an arrangement that may ensure the tranquillity of those countries, and of the East in general, and, at the same time, guarantee the peace of Europe by means of a good understanding between the two mediating Cabinets. Will the views and efforts of Russia be accepted by the English Cabinet? Will Lord Palmerston grant them the consideration so desirable for the tranquillity of Europe and Asia, or will he doubt their sincerity and set them aside? In fact, the Russian agents have so completely hazarded themselves at Teheran, before Herat, and at Caboul, and the Shah of Persia has so completely submitted to the influence of Russia, that it would be absolute blindness to doubt the real intentions of these individuals in turning to account the confidence of Russia. Or, what is the principal point, may not Dost Mahomed Khan, of the Caboul, who was formerly so devoted to the English, and the intimate friend of Sir Alexander Burnes, have been diverted from these sentiments by the Russian Ambassador, and led with the other Afghan Princes of his family into the unnatural alliance with Persia against Herat and England? These, at least according to all the accounts received, are the facts which have given rise to the movements of the Afghanistan and the Pharsistan; and Lord Palmerston would have a right to reply to the assurances of the non-participation of Russia in these events—*It is you who have brought them about.*—The agitation which reigns in the East from Teheran to Calcatta is your work, and now you stop because you have fallen before Herat, and because you find it impossible to bring into the field against us the united forces of the Persians, the Afghans, the Sikhs, and the dissatisfied population of our empire, in joining to them your own forces according to circumstances. Even admitting that Lord Palmerston should wish to act in this way, who could communicate the real intentions of Russia, and guarantee that she wishes merely to gain time, or withdraw the English from Karrak, by augmenting her resources for aggression by means of the pacification of Persia? Lord Palmerston would perhaps be disposed to show himself pacific in order to gain the time necessary to enable him to complete his armaments against Russia, and would not be inclined to aggravate internal embarrassments by foreign difficulties. England must endeavour not to aggravate her position, already beset with numerous difficulties, and especially those of the Canadas, the delicate relations with the United States, and the differences between France and Mexico. The Whig Ministry no doubt feels too weak to make head in India against so formidable a power as Russia. The present situation of embarrassment cannot be compared to the difficulties against which preceding British administrations have had to contend. A foreign war would perhaps be the most certain mode of terminating the struggle opened in Ireland, and the discussion raised with the Radicals. Lord Palmerston seems to have adopted a new system since the situation has become complicated. He knows and appreciates the gravity of the circumstances, and appears by no means disposed to lay down the arms confided to him by the nation. The Whig Ministry probably considers a rupture with Russia as a condition and a guarantee of its existence, and a means of obtaining popularity. The question now is, whether Russia has manifested her real opinions in the communications referred to, and whether she wishes, at least for the present, the pacification of Asia, to which are attached the safety of England, and the continuation of peace in Europe. In this case, if England can flatter herself with the hope of getting out of the struggle with an increase of power, and without coming to an actual collision, the signal for hostilities will not be given by her people, notwithstanding the desire of the Whig Ministry. It must not, in the mean time, be forgotten that in Russia, in spite of the apparent absolute rule of the Government, the same opinions are universally avowed. All travellers agree in stating that the great mass of the people, and particularly a portion of the army, are desirous of an extension of the Empire towards the west, and even more towards the south. These wishes extend even beyond the system of the Government. The Emperor, who is well acquainted with the real wants of Russia, is more desirous of improving her internal condition than of enlarging her boundaries. This Sovereign and his councillors entertain the principles of conservatism, and are for the peace of Europe; while the *parti du Progrès* covet possession of the Belt, the Dardanelles, the Euphrates, and the Indus, without calculating the catastrophes which may be the end of such an expanse of territory. Besides, it is possible that the Monarch of the North and his Cabinet may consider it to be adventurous and even dangerous, if not impracticable, to attempt to shake the British Empire in the East, while the soldiers and diplomatists may be labouring to complicate affairs and render a contest inevitable. This would explain the pacific terms of the official communications, and at the same time the hostile articles in the journals of the Russian frontiers and of Odessa and Nosez. The publication of these articles, which are founded only on the opinions of individuals, forms no ground for accusing the Cabinet of St. Peterburgh of bad faith. Never, unless it is evidently important for Europe, and above all for England, to obtain a strong conviction of the sincerity of the Russian Government in its last very significant step, for upon this depend the questions not only of Persia and India, but all other questions in which the peace, liberty, and order of Europe are involved."

SPECTATOR.—February 2.

The Precursory campaign has closed, and Mr. O'Connell is now on his road to London. It may be surmised that he is not altogether satisfied with the result of his extraordinary exertions during the recess. There has been coolness at the Castle—the consequence, probably, of the Ministerial disposition to rely upon Conservatism more than upon Irish agitation for the means of rubbing through the coming session. The Anti-Corn-law movement has not tended to increase the importance of Mr. O'Connell's aid. Irish subjects will not be so prominent as formerly. If the Tories offer a Corporation Bill, the Whigs will not refuse it, whilst the Radicals will scarcely interfere between them. Mr. O'Connell will soon discover, if he is not already aware of it, that English objects must this session be substituted for those Irish questions, which have so long, and to so little purpose beyond keeping in the Whigs, occupied the almost exclusive attention of Parliament. Not that Irish affairs ought to be disregarded or shelved, but, for a session at least, they will not be puffed, as they have been, into undue importance, or made the pivot on which the existence of Administrations turns. His characteristic sagacity has, we suspect, enabled Mr. O'Connell himself to foresee that, in the performances of the ensuing session, he will not play the leading part. The consciousness of declining influence has not tended to soothe a temper never sufficiently under control, and on several occasions Mr. O'Connell has betrayed unbecoming irascibility. His attacks on the newspapers are utterly unworthy of a man in his position; and even success in crushing an independent journalist must be injurious to himself. He may receive applause and adulation from his band of Precursors, but the sympathy on this side of the Channel is entirely with Mr. Staunton, who preferred heavy loss to slavish submission. These parish brawls would not deserve notice from us, did they not illustrate the extent and nature of Mr. O'Connell's power in his own country. It would appear that the Dublin Liberal newspapers are at his mercy. Two or three succumbed at once under the weight of his displeasure; and the resisting journalist acknowledged that he preserved his independence at the risk of destruction to his property. When, therefore, the decline of Mr. O'Connell's influence is predicated, the remark must be understood as limited to its operation in Parliament. Over the Irish populace he is still lord paramount.

Notwithstanding his anger with the Whigs, and attacks on Lord Normanby, Mr. O'Connell has finally assured his Dublin constituents that he is resolved to continue his support to the present Ministry. In fact, dissevered from the Whigs, Mr. O'Connell would lose the greater part of his importance. He has cooled the friendship of British Radicals; with the Tories, of course, there can be no connexion; if he quarrel with the Whigs, behold him reduced to the chieftainship of his Irish Janissaries, and with diminished means of securing *their* fidelity by rewards. Verily, the partnership between O'Connell and these Ministers ought to continue; for, after its dissolution, small will be the profits accruing to either him or them.

LORD NORMANBY.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, February 11.—"Nothing is spoken of this day but the retirement of Lord Normanby—indeed, some undertake to fix Saturday as the very day when he will take his departure. I perceive that he has commanded a performance at the Theatre Royal to take place upon Thursday evening. This is characteristic of the man! He must have one deep draught of gallery applause before he goes. I have just heard that they are packing up at the Castle, and the expectation there is, that they will leave before the week is out. Some newspapers, no doubt, will set up a wail upon this doleful occasion; but neither the newspapers nor the tag-rag and bobtail of the Corn Exchange can be taken as representing public opinion. The tradespeople of Dublin, of every shade of politics, have long looked upon Lord Normanby as a most unfortunate impediment in the way of their dealings. The Castle has been utterly deserted, and such a description of people admitted to fill up the vacuum, that respectable Whigs have preferred remaining at their seats in the country sooner than be compelled to mix with the company to to be found at the balls and drawing-rooms. Latterly it has been the fashion not to go to places patronised by his Excellency and many charitees have suffered in consequence. At the Rotunda, last Thursday evening, upon the occasion of a charity ball, there were not more than 70 or 80 persons in a room capable of accommodating 700; and his Excellency could scarcely find any one of sufficient rank to to address a word. This ball for the Lying-in Hospital used to be considered quite an aristocratic affair and formerly tickets were only to be had through the Ladies Patronesses. This absolute desertion, proved by these apparently insignifient circumstances, may in some degree account for the exchange of £27,000 a-year for the office held by Lord Glenelg, the emoluments of which would be very far below those of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. When his Excellency was in England some change must have been meditating, for his return was not expected. Poor Lord Glenelg was not at that time like 'Dickon of Norfolk, bought and sold' Perhaps his Excellency was decided by the fact, that in his then recent tour through part of Ireland his appearance every where was the signal for deserted mansions. 'The Thames fled before him.' All this must have been too much for a man so morbidily vain. It is a fact that Normanby Lodge was disposed of tendays ago. This was a favourite place of resort with his Excellency, and he knew well what was coming when he disposed of it. Speculation is of course busy as to his successor. The Duke of Sussex is much talked of."—(*Dublin Journal.*)

LORD GLENELG.

Lord Glenelg has announced in the House of Lords that he had *resigned* his office, in consequence of his having been informed (*for the first time so late as last Tuesday morning* that the Cabinet had *unanimously* determined on a new distribution of offices. We can easily conceive it to have been a puzzling question for him (little as he can be taxed with dullness of apprehension) in what way a decision of the Cabinet where of he was a member could have been *unanimous* without his having been a party consulted upon it, (1) though the concealment of the design from him must, we think, have become tolerably intelligible when he found that his own particular office was that of which his colleagues had been settling the "new distribution." At all events, he did not see how he, as a man of honour, could continue to sit in the Cabinet; and we participate the more cordially in his difficulty, because the question how *any* man of honour could sit in it has been perplexing us for these three or four years. All sorts of conjectures are afloat both as to the motives and the probable consequences of this sudden change. We vouch for none of the theories. The most prominent is, that another Minister, a relative of Lord Durham, has wrought the downfall of the Colonial Secretary, to avenge the supposed wrongs of the High Commissioner. We doubt it. Weak as is the present Ministry, we can hardly think that a weapon of so ordinary an edge, and so indifferent a temper, could have cut so wide a breach. But, whoever may have been the angry or selfish instigator, what shall we think of those who, without even the excuse of being blinded by personal irritation or ambition, have thus consented to sacrifice their defenceless colleague? Was it that they wanted a place to give away, and therefore seized upon that of the individual among them whom they thought least able to make resistance? Other men have large influential estates, or borough property, or connexions with powerful families. But here was one who had no adventitious advantages, and might be injured safely. To be sure, he had sacrificed a good deal in their cause—all his early friends, and some, we fear, of his early opinions; but they wanted his salary for somebody else, and they resolved behind his back, for they did not veuture, mild as he is, to face him, that he should now sacrifice his office likewise. For whom do they want it? For the ex-Commissioner of Canada? or for the ex-Licencer of Cabs? Both those politicians are without situations: the one *at a stand*, the other *upon* it. Do they think that the immolation of Lord Glenelg will expiate all the blood and burning with which their policy has cursed the Canadas? The crime was common---common be the punishment. They greatly deceive themselves if they fancy that by tossing this one helpless victim overboard they will hush the storm that rages about them. What a beginning for a session! What an exemplification of the qualities which have kept them in office! What consistency in shabbiness, what uniformity of bad faith! They resolve upon their comrades's destruction; but so darkly do they proceed, that he receives no notice of his doom till the very morning when Parliment is to assemble. For anything that appears, Her Majesty was already on her way to the House of Lords to deliver the speech, for which the Colonial Secretary, as one of her Cabinet, was a party answerable, before he was told that the colleagues who had concurred with him in its preparation had separated their responsibility from his! Even all our experience of their public faithlessness, even the history of the appropriation clause, had scarcely prepared us to expect such an act of perfidy to a member of their own body. It is more like intrigue from Bubb Doddington's *Diary* than a passage in the politics of the 19th century. Lord Glenelg, after all, is perhaps no very great loser. It mattered not very much whether he was fated thus to quit office at the beginning of the year by himself, or wait a couple of months longer that he might be marched out with the whole file of his comrades.—Times, Feb. 9.

"Our readers will, perhaps, remember that we mentioned a year ago that it was the intention of the Cabinet to make Lord Glenelg the *scape-goat* for the management of affairs in Canada, for which, as well as for the miscarriages that followed, all but one were equally responsible with Lord Glenelg, and that one, Lord Melbourne, responsible in a still higher degree—for he it was who selected for the government of the colonies Lord Gosford, and afterwards superseded Sir John Colborne by the absurd mission of Lord Durham, the sole purpose of which was to get the noble earl out of the way. The particular shape assumed by the intrigue to sacrifice Lord Glenelg is at present merely guessed at by those who are not in the secret, and it is of little moment, the sacrifice having been determined upon at least 12 months ago. Lord Howick, however, is by rumour charged as the person who took the active part; and it is said that Lords Melbourne and Palmerston, to their credit, made some exertions to protect their betrayed colleague. The *plus O'Connellite* majority, however, prevailed, and, as a natural consequence of their triumph, Mr. O'Connell's *protégé*, Lord Normanby, was actually named to succeed the late Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, before he had the slightest suspicion that his office was in jeopardy. Such honest and ingenuous men are the Queen's ministers, even in their dealing one with the other! The truth must soon come out, for Lord Glenelg will feel the necessity of justifying his resignation at a moment when the step must lead to some public inconvenience—and they who have spoken most hardly of the noble baron's political and official delinquencies, have never questioned his personal honour. One thing only remains to be remarked of the affair, but that one thing is characteristic and instructive---the arrangements for Lord Glenelg's sacrifice were delayed to the very day of the meeting of parliament. Lord Glenelg was held a *sufficient Secretary* up to the moment when ministers were to be called upon to account for his and their acts; in other words, while the *interests of the empire alone* were concerned, any Colonial minister was good enough; but when the Cabinet had its own selfish battle to fight in parliament, a more efficient man than Lord Glenelg must be found. The ex-Secretary's statement implies that a change of some extent is contemplated, and Lord Duncannon is said to be tottering; that is not improbable, for it may be remembered that the noble lord's son lately gave great offence to Mr. O'Connell.—Standard, Feb. 11.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—February 13.

Ministerial Prospects.—Even the friends of ministers will scarcely have the confidence to deny that the session of 1839 opened most untowardly for them. To be divided against by one's own friends and supporters is not particularly pleasant—but this was the ministerial fate on the first night of the session. Had the Conservatives walked out of the House, or had they done as the Whigs certainly would in such circumstances—had they joined the vexed Radicals against the administration, what would have been the ministerial position? Positive defeat upon the very first night of the session? The Durham tail, it seems, already amounts to 88 in the House of Commons—86 voters and 2 tellers. Yet upon these votes ministers must count in any party division with the Conservatives. Can our magnanimous ministers he quite sure that they may safely do so? Have they no misgivings when they think of Mr. O'Connell's slipperiness, of Mr. Hume's pig-headedness? We think they cannot feel quite at ease. Again—can the friends of ministers disguise from themselves that the course taken with respect to the corn-law question must excite some suspicion of public contempt? Every one with strong feelings on the side of manliness and honesty, must concur in the opinion that to leave the subject altogether out of the royal Speech, but to allow it to be made the prominent subject of the foul specches made by the movers and seconders of the Address in both Houses was pitiful double dealing. This kind of dexterity will surely not meet with approbation from the people of England.—Post.

(1) Unfortunately for the credit of this joke, Lord Glenelg did not use the term; at least we do not find it given in the parliamentary report of the *Times* or any other paper. See letter of Mr. Hastings.

Parliamentary Sitting of Monday.—With the London journals we have received from our London correspondent the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament down to post-hour on Monday night. In the Lords, after some preliminary business, Lord Brougham explained that in his late allusion to Mr. O'Connell, he had not been out of order, as he had been represented—his notice was, not of anything which had taken place in the other House of Parliament, but of a speech delivered in Dublin. Viscount Melbourne then laid Lord Durham's Report upon Canada before their Lordships, announcing that he hoped by the Easter recess to bring in a bill for the purpose of terminating the discontents in that colony. Lord Durham, in reply to Lord Wharnhliffe, stated, in reference to the manner in which his Report had come unexpectedly before the public in the *Times* journal, that, on receiving from Government an intimation that the document in question had met the Queen's approbation, he had confidentially communicated it to some of his friends. His Lordship pointedly disclaimed being accessary to its publication, and in conclusion animadverted upon the petty personal feelings displayed on the subject of his late mission. The Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his notice of a motion relative to the military dinner of the Guards in Canada, and Lord Hardwicke also declined bringing forward, for the present moment, any motion relative to the inefficient state of the British Navy. In the Commons a few petitions were presented, praying a repeal of the corn laws, and several preliminary notices were given. Lord J. Russell in reply to Mr. Praed, announced that he had communicated with a Mr. Frost. a magistrate of Monmouth, who had become a delegate in what is called the "National Convention," with a view to removing him from the magistracy, but, on being assured by him that the body so named was constituted merely to prepare petitions to parliament, he had not thought it necessary to carry that step into execution. His Lordship then laid Lord Durham's report on the table, and introduced several local Bills, with a view to regulate prisons, and for the better arrangement of business at the Petty Sessions and County Courts.—Times Feb. 11.

We expressed our belief a few weeks ago that it was scarcely possible the price of wheat could go up higher than it then was. The result has justified our anticipation, and we believe we may now promise our readers a yet further decline. The corn already shipped, and now on its way to England, it is believed, is more than equal to the deficiency of the harvest, and when all these shipments will have arrived, a fall quite as precipitate as the rise has been rapid may confidently be looked for. We hope our agricultural friends will not allow themselves to be taken by surprise. All depends upon the prospects of the ensuing harvest. If they are good, there will be a scramble in the market, to sell at the earliest possible period; if they are gloomy, the corn now on its way to England will be held back, and prices will not decline very materially. People in the City are already beginning to speculate upon the number of weeks that our ports will remain open at the lowest duty. We have been favoured with copies of letters written to foreign houses on this subject, in which a belief is expressed that the duty will rise in the first week in April. This implies an anticipation of a decline more rapid than we think at all likely; but is not to be denied that a gradual fall of two shillings a-quarter every week, would bring the six weeks' average down to 71s. within seven weeks from the present time, at which price our ports would be effectually closed, and our landowners once more in undisturbed possession of their monopoly. Merchants therefore, have no time to lose, if they wish to secure their cargoes a free admission into the market. Should the next harvest be an abundant one, our farmers must be prepared for ruinously low prees in 1840. Surely these fluctuations in the price of food cannot be otherwise than injurious to the agriculturist! To the industrious classes they are cruel in the extreme.—Courier, Feb. 9.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.

The case of the Canadian prisoners was argued in the Court of Exchequer on Monday. The returns having been read and filed, Mr. Hill moved that they be quashed, and the prisoners discharged. His arguments, as well as those of Mr. Falconer and Mr. Roebuck. who also appeared for the prisoners, rested chiefly on the point that laws passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada had no force in England, and therefore that the prisoners could not be detained in England by virtue of a sentence passed in the province. They also insisted upon the want of proof that the prisoners had ever been convicted, or confessed their guilt; there being only the evidence of Batchelor, the Liverpool Gaoler, to those facts, of which he could have no personal knowledge. The Attorney-General on the other hand, contended, that the Legislature of Upper Canada could legally pass a law imposing transportation. There could be no doubt of the fact that *that Legislature was supreme, and had been made so by the Imperial Parliament*. They had the power of imposing the punishment of death; and as the greater power implied the less, they must have the power of imposing transportation. By the 14th George III the whole body of criminal laws belonging to England were introduced into Canada.

The proceedings were adjourned on Monday, till Tuesday. On that day, Sir Frederick Pollock followed Sir John Campbell. and Mr. Wighmen was about to speak on the same side, when Lord Abinger said, that it would be impossible to get through with the case this term. and that the further arguments must be postponed to next term.

The Attorney-General hoped the Court would make some order with respect to the custody of the prisoners: Mr. Batchelor was heartily tired of them, and the Sheriffs of London would not receive them again into Newgate. Lord Abinger said he could make no order —the Court had no authority in the matter. Mr. Hill suggested the Fleet, and Sir John Campbell the Penitentiary, as a place of confinement. Finally, Sir John said, they must be sent to the Penitentiary on the authority of Government.

LIBEL ON SIR JOHN CONROY.

The Court of Queen's Bench has put off further proceedings in this case till the decision of the Court of Exchequer shall be ascertained, so the entire question remains unsettled.

On Wednesday, John Joseph Lawson was brought into court to receive sentence for the libel in the *Times* on Sir John Conroy. The Attorney-General, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Humfrey, addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. They dwelt upon the abstinence from libelous personality which characterized the *Times*: the present was the first occasion on which the publisher of that journal had been convicted of a personal libel, though many thousand articles had appeared in that paper during the forty years it had been established. Mr. Platt reminded the Court of the vigorous exertions of the *Times* to rouse the spirit of the people, when the country was threatened with foreign invasion: against a single delinquency, it was but fair to quote a series of meritorious actions.

Mr. Thesiger, in aggravation of punishment, declared, that had the defendant uttered a single expression of regret for his offence, he would not have said a word—

But he had listened in vain for one solitary expression of the kind for the conduct which the defendant had thought fit to pursue towards Sir John Conroy and it did appear to him, that this was a case in which the defendant had pursued his own objects, or the object of some other person, with the most persevering malignity. Nothing could be worse than the character of the libel on which the judgment of the Court was now prayed. The object of the libeller was to poison the public mind against Sir John Conroy; to make it believed that he had taken advantage of the high situation of confidence in which he was placed, and had fraudulently applied to his own private purposes funds which had been intrusted to him for another use. It was impossible for Sir John Couroy to remain quiet under such a serious imputation. He immediately applied to the Court for a criminal information against the defendant. What was the course which the defendant pursued? The affidavit of Sir John Conroy most distinctly and precisely denied the imputation which had been endeavoured to be fastened upon him. There was an opportunity for the defendant to show, on that occasion, the truth of the allegation he had affected to make; but he shrunk from availing himself of that opportunity. No affidavit was filed by him venturing to allege that his representations were even in the least degree true; but he still endeavoured, with that perseverence which had characterized these proceedings, to cast a shade of suspicion on the conduct and character of Sir John Conroy.

"Mr. Justice Littledale recapitulated the facts of the case, and explained to Mr. Lawson, that he, as the ostensible printer and publisher, had no cause to complain of being the person selected for punishment; also the course he ought to take when the editor of the *Times* wrote libels—

"If that paper has maintained its character for forty years it is a misfortune that you should be the first person connected with it placed in circumstances like the present. But, whatever may have been the character of the *Times* on other occassions, it does not make any difference in this case. You have published this libel. It is a libel of a most gross and scandalous kind. It imputes a gross fraud; and the man to whom that is imputed if it could be for a moment supposed to be true, would be looked upon differently from what he is: he would be excluded from society. Then it is suggested that you have nothing to do with the articles in this paper but to publish them. It may be true that you have no other concern with them—that you are not engaged in the composition of these articles: but if the law were to confine punishment to those who actually wrote libels, it would in many cases be difficult, if not impossible, to reach them. You, being the printer of the paper are bound to take notice of what you print. You have the opportunity of seeing it and of looking over the press and seeing what it contains; and if there is any thing improper in it, it is your duty to go to the editor and point out to him what is improper; and if he perseveres in having it published, it is your duty to resign your situation; and if you do not, you must take the consequences of the publication. You have not done so in the present instance, and you cannot now complain of punishment being awarded to you. The Court, taking all the circumstances into consideration, does award and adjudge, that you for this offence be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for the space of one calendar month; that you pay to the Queen a fine of 200l.; and that you be further imprisoned in the same custody till that fine is paid."

SCOTLAND.

The electors of St Andrew's gave their Member Mr. Edward Ellice junior, a public dinner, last week. He made a long speech, by no means deficient in spirit, and much fuller of information and matter than any of his previous efforts: people were wondering "where he got it all." He was strong against the Corn-laws and for the Ballot: forgetting that we are now living in 1839, not 1836, he is clear for making the Ballot an "*open* question." He complained of the neglect of Scottish business in Parliament: which he attributed to the want of an "ostensible Minister for Scotland." [We had supposed that the Lord Advocate and Mr. Fox Maule were the real, if not ostensible, Ministers for Scotland. Considering where Mr. Ellice spent a large portion of the last session, we think it rather cool in him to charge upon others neglect of Scottish interests.]

Captain Wemyss followed Mr. Ellice; and, with characteristic frankness, told the company what he thought on a variety of subjects. He was opposed to Universal suffrage; though he supposed it might come, some day or other. He would not vote for Annual Parliaments, and preferred Quinquenial to Trennial. He had always been opposed to the present system of Corn-laws; but did not see how, in the fictitious state of this country, all protective duties could be dispensed with: and if the duty on corn were entirely repealed, protective duties on manufacturers must be removed. [If the manufacturers are willing to give up their protective duties, then we apprehend Captain Wemyss is bound, on his principle, to abolish the protective duties on agricultural produce.]

Anti-Corn-law meetings have been held at Greenock, Arbroath, and Dumfries. At the latter place, the Chartists mustered in force; but they seem not to have had a majority.---*Spectator, Feb.* 9.

TIMES.—February 16.

Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 7th inst. have arrived.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on that day with the charge of peculation, brought by General Seoane against Count Toreno. The General grounded his accusation principally on the quicksilver contracts, granted under the Count's administration in 1834 and 1835, and against which the commercial juntos of Barcelona, Alicant, and other cities had raised an outcry. M. Seoane was stating his reasons for bringing forward his motion when the mail left Madrid.

The *Eco del Comercio* states, that the Government contemplated taking away the horses of the cavalry and artillery of the national guard of Madrid, for the use of the army. The 11 corps of the national militia, and the municipality of the capital, had protested against the measure, which the *Eco* declared arbitrary, unpopular, ruinous, and impolitic.

The Carlist captain Nabazo, one of the Curé Merino's lieutenants, in Castile, had been made prisoner at Roa, with several of his men.

The *Castellano* mentions a rumour that General Castaneda would be superseded by General Aspiroz in the command of the left wing of the army of the North; that General Valdez would shortly succeed General Alaix in the War Department, and that the latter would be invested with the Government of Catalonia, and General Lahere with that of Andalusia.

Advices from Bayonne of the 11th inst. state, that the belligerent parties in the north of the Peninsula appeared to be preparing for the spring campaign. The Carlists were actively organizing an expedition, of which the object and destination were kept secret, but which was no doubt to be marched into the interior of the kingdom, under the orders of one of the Princes. Don Carlos was to have left Azcoitia for Bergara on the 9th, accompanied by his wife and suite. After spending a few days in that town, he intended removing to Estella, where preparations were making fo his reception. Letters from Saragossa of the 8th announce, that General Ayerbe had made a movement towards Alcaniz, for the purpose of compelling the Carlists to raise the siege of the place, and that brigadeir Parra had left Daroca with his corps, to place himself under his orders. Several *arrieros*, who arrived in Saragossa from Tortosa on the 7th, stated, that 8,000 stands of arms, intended for the Carlists, had been captured at sea by the Queen's cruisers off Larapita

The Barcelona *National Guard* of 4th contains a proclamation of General De Meer, announcing his departure on a military expedition most important for Catalonia. General Breton was to command the province of Barcelona in his absence.

The Paris papers of Thursday bring no domestic intelligence of interest. The electoral question continued at undiminished length to occupy the journals and the public, but our readers would find little in the details to compensate them for the trouble of reading them. A very long letter (or manifesto) from M. Thiers is given in some of the Opposition papers. The Ministers were proceeding with so much energy and activity that some fears began to be entertained by the coalition for the issue of the electoral contest.

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The *Commerce* contains the following important document, copied from the *Journal du Havre* :—

"Mexican Privateers.—The annexed is the copy of a letter addressed to the Commercial Chambers of France, by the Minister of Public Works:—

"'Paris, Feb. 11.

"'Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that it appears, from a despach of Admiral Baudin, which has been forwarded to me to-day, that the Mexican Government is fitting privateers against our commerce. It is of importance for French merchants to be apprised of this fact, in order that they guard against its consequences.

"The Minister of Marine informs me that he is adopting measures to protect as efficaciously as possible French vessels from the attack of Mexican privateers, and to capture or destroy the latter whereever they are to be met.

"Convoys will, if necessary, be organized to protect the trade between France and America, but for that purpose it will be indispensable that the department of the navy be acquainted with the projected expeditions, and on that account I invite you to devise means to supply me regularly with the necessary indications.

"MATIN DU NORD."

One of our private letters mentions, that accounts from the Havannah stated that several ships, and their masters and crews, formerly engaged in the slave trade, were about to be employed as privateers with Mexican letters of marque.

Respecting Belgium these papers contain nothing positive. It would appear, however, that the alarm excited on Wednesday had died away. Reports were in circulation that King Leopold had actually signed the treaty of 24 articles, but it was not credited.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 10th inst. announces the arrival in that city of Count de Reehberg, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, and of Count de Seckendorff, the Minister of Prussia, at the Belgian Court.

Liverpool, Friday, 10 a.m.—The gales has much abated. We have not received any accounts of disasters to the shipping during its continuance.

Arrived—The Isaac Newton, from Nobile ; Jason, from Bayonne ; Xylon and Colchis, from Savannah ; Alleghany, from Charleston ; Egerdon Castle, from Naples ; Cigar, from London ; Sultan, from Maranham ; Matilda, from Leghorn ; and the Ceres, from Rotterdam.

The Bella Portena, which sailed from Monte Video on the 15th of December, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening. The accounts by this conveyance represent that everything remained quiet at that port. The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 11th, at which time the blockade by the French squadron was rigorously enforced.

FRANCE.

"The King of the French has resolved to retain the Mole ministry, and as a necessary accompaniment to this resolution, his Majesty has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. After his Majesty had in vain tried to form a new ministry, this course became inevitable. The Chamber had virtually declared war with the Mole Cabinet, but when the King showed a disposition to replace that Cabinet, the heterogeneous factions of the opposition could supply no substitute. What was the King to do? Obviously his Majesty must either govern without a Cabinet, which would not be consonant with the theory of a constitutional monarchy or must govern by a Cabinet in opposition to one of his Chambers—a still more unconstitational anomaly ; or dissolve the refractory Chamber, as he has done. The character of the new Chamber may not differ materially from that of the last; but the King has taken the right course to improve it, by placing the factious opposition clearly and manifestly in the wrong. We observe that many of the Paris journals affect to assimilate his Majesty's conduct in this particular to the illegal measures of Charles X. ; but no two cases can be less alike. There is, first, this broad and decisive distinction to be observed, that the dissolution is strictly legal ; next, that it is not aggressive, but defensive. The real similarity lies between the conduct of the Chamber and the conduct of the late King. In profligate disregard of the principles of constitutional government, in reckless blindness to consequences, the conduct of the Chamber and of the ministers of Charles X. is identical ; they differ only in this, that the Chamber has spitefully abused privilege—the ministers abused prerogative. We would fain hope that the French people will come to a just decision between the King and the Chamber ; but whatever the result, the King has plainly done his duty, and imposed a debt of gratitude upon the lovers of free government everywhere. Louis Philippe may be driven from the throne ; but if he is, he will have established by the fairest experiment the indisputable truth—that France can be safely and quietly governed by nothing less vigorous than an iron despotism.—Standard.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

We quote the following from the *Observateur* of Brussels :—"The Duke of Orleans declared a few days ago to a person who takes a great interest in our country, and has defended it with his eloquence, that the formation of a French army in the northern departments had no hostile intention towards Belgium. 'Our army,' continued the Prince, 'cannot join in the resistance made by the Belgians, but, if they fail, it will be cut into pieces before it suffers a single German battalion to come beyond the limits traced by the 24th article.'"

The Brussels correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* states that the Pope's Nuncio, who had for some time kept silence on passing events, had at length pronounced his opinion, which was decidedly unfavourable to all idea of resistance, and had even held out a threat of the disapprobation of the Holy See. Consequently, a portion of the superior clergy had already changed their language on the grand question of the day. The fact that General Skrzynechi, who had been ten days at Brussels, had not yet been received by the King, occasioned much comment, and many of the representatives expressed their regret that a prince of the House of Austria was not on the throne. "Had we the Archduke Charles," said they, "we might still preserve Luxembourg, which he would claim as part of the patrimony of his family."—Another letter says that M. Dumortier is believed to have been sent to London, and that if he fails in his mission, and the King makes up his mind to give way, Messers. de Theux and de Merode will immediately retire from the ministry.—Colonel Rodenbach has been named commandant of the head-quarters of the army.—It was rumoured at Brussels that the army was exceedingly discontented at the idea of government giving way ; and that some serious acts of insubordination would probably ensue if the territories in dispute had to be ceded.—Among other reports, it was stated that the moment any foreign troops should enter into the territories, or the government should give way, the Lion on the Mound at Waterloo would be desttoyed.

THE AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Temps* informs us that Mr. J. Steele has arrived there with an offer, in the name of Mr. O'Connell, to put a complete Irish regiment at the service of the Belgian government, a proposition upon which some negociations are going on with the Catholic members of the resistance party in that capital.

The house of Peemans of Louvain, one of long standing and great respectability, has been obliged to stop payment. The banking-house at Liege, which found itself under the necessity of taking the same step a few days since, is that of Vander Staelen, Brothers.

It is said that 80,000 Prussian troops are ordered to move upon the Belgian frontier from the eastern provinces of Prussia.

Letters from the Hague mention the report that the King of the Belgians had certainly sent instructions to his Minister Plenipotentiary at London to sign the final arrangement proposed by the Conference, but under a constitutional reserve ; by which it was supposed to be meant that the approbation of the Belgian Chamber would be necessary for the complete ratification of the act. It was believed that the Dutch Government, if it could not get the new loan of 14,000,000 at 5 per cent., which it intends remitting at the beginning of the next month, to be taken at par, would certainly sell the shares at the current market price—that is to say, a loss of from two to three per cent.

affairs of mexico and france.

The *Journal du Havre* publishes a letter, addressed on the 11th inst. to the Chamber of Commerce in that port, by the Minister of Commerce, stating that information had been received from vice Admiral Baudin that the Mexican government had armed corsairs to attack French merchant ships, and that it was therefore necessary for French shipowners and merchants to be on their guard. The letter also states that the Minister of Marine was taking the requisite measures for the protection of French vessels and the destruction of the Mexican corsairs, and that for this purpose convoys would, if necessary, be organised, to ensure the navigation of vessels dispatched from France to America, and to protect them on their return. In consequence of these dispositions, the Chamber of Commerce is invited to forward to the Marine department regular returns of all the vessels intended to be dispatched.—*Standard, Feb.* 16.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from the fortress of Juan d'Ulloa of December 16th, given by the *Commerce* ;—"On the first inst., during the siege, the Congress issued a decree for the general expulsion of all the French within a month, not permitting those who were occasionally absent to return to settle their affairs. It should be known that upwards of 80,000,000 francs of French money have been embarked in this country, the greater part of which is not invested in commerce, but in agriculture and manufactures, in which last pursuits upwards of 3000 Frenchmen are engaged. Scarcely was the Mexican government made acquainted with the events of the 5th, the capture of General Santa Anna, then it posted strong picket guards at all the gates of the city of Mexico to prevent the departure of the French, who were ready to move from it in three columns. Immediately afterwards false accounts were published announcing the expulsion of the French from Vera Cruz, and the death of Admiral Baudin. This fictitious news revived the spirit of the Mexicans. The President Bustamente is gone into the interior to raise men for the purpose of retaking Vera Cruz, and in the mean time General Moran replaces him in the direction of affairs. We have no positive information as to the fate of our fellow countrymen, but believe that they are detained as prisoners of war. Some persons think that the government will send them to a port in the Pacific Ocean, which would be consigning them to certain massacre. In the mean time, the Admiral is taking measures for sending away those in the fort, amounting to upwards of 200, who have not other subsistence than half a ration of biscuit, a small piece of bacon, and some water, which is distributed to them twice a-day from the squadron. Three frigates have been ordered to take sixty of them on board, and the others will be embarked in some merchant men, which are at Antonio Lieardz. At Vera Cruz the houses, and stores of the French have been so completely plundered that the major part of our countrymen have been reduced to the uttermost state of destitution,"—Another letter states that the French inhabitants of Vera Cruz, on learning the order given by Santa Anna to shut all the gates previous to the attack on the town, went in a strong body to the sea-gate in order to cover the retreat of the Prince de Joinville, if there should be need. His Royal Highness had, however, quitted the city only a short time previously ; and it was in consequence of a strong body of sailors landing on the Mole that the French inhabitants were allowed to go out of the city.—A third letter, of the 18th, says that many of the French inhabitants are in the island of Sacrificios. Admiral Baudin is represented as not expecting any land forces to be sent out to Mexico, and M. De Lisle, French Charge d'Affaires, had given it as his opinion that England and the United States would interfere to force Mexico to come to terms with France.—All the ports of the Mexican Republic are freed from the blockade.

The Prince de Joinville, according to the *Armoricain*, was actually within the walls of Vera Cruz when the order for shutting the gates was given. His Royal Highness was informed of this circumstance, and was enabled to escape by the rapidity of his movements. General Santa Anna is said to have promised the Government that he would take the Prince prisoner.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening.

Allusion has been made to other houses which have failed in Belgium under the effect of the monetary crisis by which that country is agitated, but without giving the names of the parties, which is a course highly objectionable, as it causes suspicion to fall on many of whose solvency no doubt ought to have been entertained. The only houses of any note, besides that of Cockerill & Co., which have yielded to the pressure are J. C. H. Beilefroid ; and Vander Stracten Brothers, of Liege ; and Peemans Brothers, of Louvain. Though their actual suspension of payments has preceded that of Cockerill and Co., they are supposed to have been all more or less involved with it, and to have owed their fall to the embarrassments of that house, which included in its connexion almost every house of any consideration in the country.

There has not appeared yet any detailed account of of the circumstance which have led to the failure of Cockerill and Co., a house so distinguished for many years past by its able management, as well as by the great extent of its operations, as to be held quite secure against such a calamity. In the memorial which has been presented to the Belgian Government on the part of this firm, when requesting assistance, some remarkable particulars, which are adverted to in private letters, are stated. The house was concerned in no less than 86 different establishments, not as correspondents, but having a direct interest therein and participation in the profits. These were chiefly of the industrial, or manufacturing and productive class, and included almost every variety of it. The principal of of them were the fabrics of cotton, silk, linen, and wollen, but the house was also concerned in every form of the manufacture of iron and other metals, in smelting operations, and in mines of coal and iron. Its connexion with the banks of the country is stated to be only as holder of shares, and not as partner, but the embarrassments of the bank, of Belgium are believed to have accelerated the fall of the house. The number of workmen employed in the various trades is not stated, but it must of course be immense. To have allowed the works to stop and the people to be discharged would have amounted almost to a national calamity, but the interference of the Government has enabled them to continue their operations.

By the Cork papers which have arrived this morning, it seems that the branches of the different Irish banks there have had to sustain a run, but that the brunt of it had to be borne by the National (O'Connell's) Bank, and that it arose from the adverse rumours spread by parties who had been refused accommodation. From the description given of the run, it must have proceeded from some one connected with that bank, for an indifferent person would scarcely have thought of "deprecating these experiments on banking stability." But those who engage in Irish banking and adopt the prevailing system must consider these as one of the adjuncts of that system, in which runs and panics must be of periodical occurance. On an average they ought not to calculate on more than two or three quiet years in succession.

The cotton manufactures of France, it appears, are not in the most prosperous state, and the manufacturers are not slow in attributing it in some respects to the right and most direct cause. In a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Mulhausen, to consider of the distressed state of the trade, and best means of remedying it, it was stated that the cotton industry was threatened with ruin by the uncalled for and extravagant (*desordonnée*) rise in the price of the raw material at Havre and Marseilles. Another cause of grievance also was alleged, so far as the cotton manufacturers of Alsace was concerned, consisting in the Custom-House regulations by which the manufacturers and spinners were constrained to supply themselves with raw cotton at those two ports only, which of course was attended with a considerable expense of carriage or freight, and a higher rate of commission, as may readily be understood from the distance of more than 200 French leagues which the material has to be brought. With a view to procure a change in these regulations a committee was formed and a deputation to Paris resolved on. The two principal points to be urged upon the Minister of Commerce were, to have the right to make their purchases of cotton without restriction in any of the European markets, and the licence to import these cottons in France by the land frontier on payment of the same duties as through the ports of Havre and Marseilles. It was not disguised that to accomplish these objects would be an affair of great difficulty against the powerful interests of the two greatest commercial cities of France, and the present juncture of political affairs leading to new elections for the French Legislature would naturally complicate these difficulties still more, from the disinclination of the Government to take any step which might indispose those places against the return of deputies favourable to its interests.

The demands of the people at Mulhausen more particularly refer, perhaps, to the privilege of supplying themselves at Antwerp or Rotterdam or by way of these places from Liverpool, whence the cottons could be conveyed up the Rhine to Strasburg or the neighbourhood. In the case of purchases and imports direct from Liverpool by that route the cottons would be subject to transit dues not only to Belgium or Holland but to the different German States whose territories border the Rhine, unless in Dutch or Belgian bottoms, with which those states have direct regulations on that head. As France is not an exporter of cotton goods to any very considerable extent, it is probable that the injury more especially felt at this moment by the manufacturers is owing to the high artificially sustained prices of the raw material which has the effect of diminishing the consumption of piece goods, and altogether placing the cotton trade in an unsound position in France as well as in this country.

According to the advices from Brazil referred to some time ago, it appeared that parties were in the markets there purchasing largely of cotton for account of the Philadelphia United States Bank or houses known to be connected with that establishment in payment for which draughts were passed upon that bank or its correspondents in Europe. The fact seems to be borne out by some extensive insurances effected here and in Liverpool upon vessels freighted with cotton from Brazil, bound for this country, and, as it now turns out, consigned to the house of agency at Liverpool of Mr, Biddle, by which the insurances were done. One of the vessels so loaded is stated to have actually arrived there. Accounts vary as to the amount so insured from 30,000l. to 60,000l. It is moreover strongly reported that extensive orders for purchase on the same account were forwarded some time since to the East Indies, which when executed will complete the system of monopoly in the cotton trade which has been aimed at with the view of placing the whole undivided control of the market in the same hands, but which must infallibly recoil on those concerned in it.

The funds presented a firmer appearance to-day, with a slight improvement in the quotations. Consols were 92⅜ to ⅜ for money and the account. Bank Stock, 205 to ½ ; India Stock, 253½ to 4 ; Exchequer-bills, 63s. to 65s. ; India Bonds. 61s. to 63s, premium.

In the foreign market the Peninsular stocks were heavy and the prices rather depressed. Spanish Actives, with the May coupons, were 19⅛ ⅜ ; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 35⅞ to 6¼. the 3 per Cents., 22⅛ to ⅜ ; Brazilian were 79⅜ to 80⅜ ; Mexican, 23⅛ to 4 ; Colombian 29 to ½ ; Dutch 3½ per Cents., 54⅜ to ⅝, the 5 per Cents., 102½ to ¾ : Belgian, 99 to ¼ ; Danish, 75½ to 6.

Railway shares remain without material variation. London and Birmingham were 86 to 88, or 83 to 85 ex. dividend ; Great Western 13 to 14 premium ; other shares were the same. London Joint Stock Bank, 2⅜ to 3¼ ; London and Westminister Bank, 4¼ to ¾ premium.

An arrival from Buenos Ayres brings accounts to the 7th December. It was reported there that an island in the river Parana had been taken possession of by the French squadron, and that an invasion was in contemplation from Monte Video, aided by the French. This, however, did not create much apprehension for the consequences, as the people were entirely united in support of the Government. The project for raising money formerly alluded to had been presented to the extent of $12,000,000 at monthly intervals. The price of doubloons had fallen upon this from $210 in paper to $185, as the former plan proposed in the Congress had been for the issue of $ 20,000,000 in Government paper. exchange on England was 4¼.—Times, Feb. 16.

BRITISH FUNDS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock, 205½ 6	India Stock, —
3 per Ct. Red., 93⅜ ⅜ ⅛	India Bonds, 61 3 pm
3 per Ct. Cons. 92⅜ 3 2⅞	Bank Stock for Acct.—
3½ per Ct. Ans. 1818, 101¼	Cons. for Ac. 92⅜ 3 2⅞
3½ per Ct. Red. 100⅜ 1	India Stock for Acct. 254½ 5
New 3½ per Ct. 100¼ ⅜	1000l. Ex. Bills 65 3 6 pm
Long An. 1860, 15 1-16 ⅛	500l. do 65 3 6 pm
Do. 30 yrs, 1859, 14⅞	Small do. 65 3 6 pm
Do. 30 yrs, 1860, 14⅜	Do. Commercial,—

—Standard, Feb. 16.

LONDON MARKETS.

(From the *London New Price Current* of Friday.)

Sugar.—In the British plantation market there has been less activity this week ; from the refiners the demand has become limited and the grocers have also purchased sparingly of brown as well as of yellow descriptions ; importers have generally refused to submit to any decline in prices but some of them have accepted a reduction on the rates of this day week of 6d. Berbice and St. Lucia of good dry brown and low yellow quality has been sold at 56s. to 58s. ord., yellow Jamaica at 58s. to 58s. 6d., and mid. to good mid. from the various colonies 59s. to 63s., good 63s. 6d. to 64s. ; of fine descriptions there are few to be met with, and they are not to be purchased under 66s., and superior 67s. to 68s ; of strong gray qualities the supply has become very short ; there is nothing in the market suitable for the scale to be bought under 56s. 6d. ; of Barbadoes one has been offered at public sale, all being held by the dealers ; the limited demand which prevails for West India muscavadoes is to be attributed to few of the sugar-houses being at work : and the grocers continuing to supply their wants at the auctions of Bengal. At public sale 246 hhds. and 81 casks badly fresh water damaged Demerara have been offered, the hhds. were washed and shifted, and the casks consisted partly of what was collected from the bottom of the ship, and the remainder what had been pumped up with the water ; not forming any criterion of the market, we merely mention it by the way that they fetched from 10s. to 56s. ; the bulk brought 47s. to 50s. The surplus in the comparative stocks has increased. and it is now 10,339 hhds. and trs. larger than in 1838. The deliveries have been small, and last week were 653 hhds., &c., less than last year. The arrivals since our last have been 4,577 hhds. &c., principally Berbice and Demerara, which is 300 hhds. greater than during the same interim of last year. The average price which will appear in this evening's Gazette is 36s. 3d. ; in 1838, at the same period, 39s. 7d¾d. ; and in 1837, 34s. 6¾d. per cwt.

This afternoon there was rather more business doing, and the prices of yesterday were supposed : the purchases for the week are 1,850 hhds. and trs.

Refined.—The purchases have been limited for home consumption in all descriptions of goods this week, but the supply continuing short, previous rates of 75s. to 76s. 6d. for standard lumps, 73s. to 74s. for those rather under, and 70s. to 72s. for other sorts, have been supported. For exportation we are still without orders at present rates ; indeed, none can be exported while the foreign manufactured article can be bought at a price considerably below that which our refiners say they must have to remunerate themselves. Treacle has been taken sparingly, and lower prices have been accepted for all descriptions ; the best has been sold at 30s. 6d. to 31s. Pieces have sold steadily at the quotations, but bastards are dull of sale, and ord. qualities may be bought on easier terms. In Dutch crushed there has been some business doing for the Mediterranean at 34s. 6d. to 35s.

Mauritius.—Prices have undergone no further depression, but the private purchases have been limited both for the scale and refining, and none has been offered at auction ; there has been no arrival since this day-week, but two vessels have arrived off the coast with about 12,000 bags. The stock exceeds that of last year by 32,271 bags. The deliveries have been large during the last week, and are 2,400 bags more than in 1838 during the same period ; price rule 3s. under those of West India.

This afternoon there was a better demand, and 4,735 bags at public sale sold with spirit, the lower descriptions 1s. 6d. to 2s., and the better kinds 6d. to 1s. higher ; low to mid. brown brought 52s. to 55s., good 56s., low to mid. yellow 58s. 6d. to 61s., good mid. to good 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d., fine 64s. : the principal part is supposed to have been taken for Bristol.

East India.—A steady demand has prevailed for Bengal for home consumption ; the low and mid. white descriptions have been the most in request, and the rates previously established have been supported. At public sales 2,655 bags found buyers, fine white at 66s. to 69s., low to mid. 69s. 6d to 65s. 9d., damps and washed 63s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. ; Siam is not much wanted, but prices remain firm ; for Manilla the demand continues limited, and the purchases have been confined to 500 bags damp at 22s. 6d. ; good sound quality is held for 23s. 6d. to 24s. and mid. 23s. per cwt. The only auctions at present declared are 316 baskets Java.

This afternoon Bengal was in better demand, and 1,065 bags, at auction, sold readily 6d. to 1s. higher ; mid. to good white brought 65s. 6d. to 67s. ; damps 65s. to 65s. 6d. ; washed, 61s. to 61s. 6d.

Foreign.—Prices remain firm for all good description, but ord. and soft kinds may be purchased on easier terms ; the transactions have again been limited by private contract in Havannah as well as Brazil, and the only public sale has been one of 50 chests. Bahia, which sold at steady rates ; ord. to fine brown at 17s. 22s. 6d. ; low to damp yellow 24s. to 26s. per cwt. At present nothing is declared for auction, and there has been no arrival.

Coffee.—For the clean ordinary descriptions of British plantation under 97s. there has been a good demand by private contract since our last to supply the wants of the home trade, who are getting bare of stock, and the price obtained are 1s. to 1s. 6d. above those of this day-week ; uncleans softs have also been more sought after, and 85s. to 87s. has been paid for good ord. Berbice. Mid. and good clean qualities of Jamaica and Demerara, &c., have maintained the advanced rates of last week, and the supply still short, but there has been less inquiry, the better kinds of Mocha and Batavia being cheap in proportion to them, having been taken by the grocers as a substitude. Only 30 casks, &c., have been offered at auction ; these were fine to fine fine ordinary Berbice, which brought 98s. to 103s. 6d. The bulk of the stock in the docks is held by the dealers : only 89 bags have been imported since our last. For auction on Tuesday 100, and for Thursday 50 casks are declared. For East India descriptions prices have generally improved, and a better disposition has been manifested on the part of the home trade to purchase. For good ordinary Ceylon 98s, has been paid by private contract for several small parcels, and there are few sellers now under 92s. Mocha has been in fair demand by private contract for home consumption, and rather higher rates have been paid : at auction 190 Brazils have been offered, the bulk was of superior yellow quality, and sold at high prices, pallish rather mixed fetching 60s. 6d. to 64s. Prices remain firm for all good qualities of foreign, and Brazil is still wanted, but for ordinary sorts there are very few buyers, and former rates have not been supported by 1s. per cwt. : at public sale 1,898, bags were sold on Tuesday, the bulk was superior good ord. with colour, and fetched 43s. 6d. to 44s. ; a few lots fine ord. colury sold at 48s. to 50s., and for this description the demand still exists : the private purchase have been 700 bags free ord. at 45s. to 47s., and low good ord. at 42s. to 42s 6d. In St. Domingo there has been nothing doing, but at lower prices there are no sellers.

This afternoon 86 trs. 14 brls. Jamaica, and 30 bags Sumatra were submitted to public competition ; ord. qualities of the former sold at rather higher prices ; fine to fine fine ord. unclean brought 92s. to 120s. low and, mid. clean 107s. and mid., 111s. the better fine sold at 60s.

The following sales are advertised on the continent :—At Amsterdam on March 13, 116,068 bags, 343 casks Java ; at Rotterdam, on March, 18th, 85,305 bags 445 casks Java ; do 8,362 bags Sumatra.

The import of all descriptions of coffee into the principal ports of Europe during the last three years, together with the stock remaining in bond on the 1st of January each year, is as follows—

Ports.	Imports.			Stocks.		
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1837.	1838.	1839.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain	14,151	15,503	17,677	8,500	6,900	8,552
St. Petersburgh	1,080	1,840	1,240	650	880	560
Bremen	6,815	5,900	6,470	3,180	1,450	1,300
Hamburgh	21,205	22,200	23,000	5,703	6,600	5,300
Rotterdam	13,977	15,772	17,409	5,804	6,000	4,502
Amsterdam	16,819	19,464	21,763	9,208	6,436	5,580
Antwerp	13,150	21,580	16,300	1,600	4,350	3.507
Trieste	14,259	7,449	11,900	7,287	2,840	4,649
Genoa and Leghorn	3,578	2,034	1,996	1,283	650	228
Franch Ports	17,000	13,000	15,000	6,500	3,100	2,900
Total	124,064	124,014	132,756	49,715	39,215	37,106

Spices.—Pepper has been taken more freely by private contract, and all prices have been obtained ; several parcels have changed hands, common Sumatra at 3¾d. to 4d. Malabar at 4¼d. There has been an increased demand for the better descriptions of cassia lignea, and prices have improved : by private contract 600 chests of fair quality have been sold at 61s., since which 63s. has been offered for 1,500 chests of rather better quality and refused ; but ordinary sorts remain dull of sale. At auction 190 chests fine thin quill sold readily at 66s. to 67s. The arrivals this year will be very small. Cloves have been in steady request at late rates ; 7 chests good and fine Bencoolen at public sale brought 1s. 4d. to 2s. Nutmegs are dull, but the demand has been limited : at auction 11 chests were only partly sold, fine brown at 5s. 9d., fair at 5s. 1d. per lb. Mace is not much in demand ; and 18 pkgs. at anction have only partly sold, good first quality at 6s. 6d. to 9d., ordinary was brought in at 3s. 3d., and remains to be sold. Pimento has been taken sparingly by private contract, and none has been offered at auction ; but importers will not sell at lower prices.

This afternoon 1,200 bags of pepper and 1,000 bags Malabar ginger were offered at auction, the former sold briskly, the better sorts at rather higher prices, common rates. One lot of very superior shot Malabar brought 7¾d., good 4¾d., mid 4¼d. ; common to fair Sumatra, 3¾d. to 4¼d. ; very ord. 3¾d., the latter was taken in at full prices good at 21s. 6d. ; very ord. wormy for export only at 20s. 6d. per cwt. ;

Saltpetre.—The demand for rough by private contract has been only for small parcels, and none has been offered at public sale, but importers refuse to accept lower prices ; 27s. to 28s. has been obtained for refraction 17 to 6 per cent, and 28s. 6d. to 29s. for 5 to 1 per cent. The deliveries for home consumption continue. She stock is 323 tons less than last year at this period. British refined is held for previous rates.

Tea.—The transactions have become limited in black as well as in green tea ; holders however remain firm, and will not sell excepting at prices equal to those of the last quarterly sale. Some of the merchants have at length come to the determination to alter the system of selling tea, and one house has declared 3,900 pkgs, for auction on the 28th inst. ; other importers are inclined to bring tea to public sale, the same as other leading articles of consumption, and thus do away with the injurious system of quarterly sales.

Indigo.—There has been a better demand for East India, and several small parcels have been taken for home consumption and export, at prices equal to those of the last quarterly sale ; the total quantity sold since then is 600 chests. The deliveries have again been large, principally for Shipping. The stock is 4,046 chests under that of last year at this period. In Spanish we have no sales to report The stock is 863 serons against 1,188 at this time in 1838. The advices received from Calcutta on wednesday confirm those previously come to hand, that the crop will not exceed 85,000 maunds.

Rice.—The purchases have been limited in East India ; but importers are not inclined to submit to any particular reduction in prices : none has been offered at auction. The stock is 40 346 bags against 66,402 bags last year at this period. Carolina is not cheaper.

This afternoon the public sales consisted of 946 bags Bengal and 270 bags Java ; of the former only a part was sold 1s. 6d. cheaper good white 18s. 6d. to 19s., mid, rather dusty was taken at 17s. The Java sold at 13s. to 13s. 6. for good mid., which is 1s. 6d. to 2s. lower.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 1.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Robert Lord Gifford, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Grogan, who exchanges.

2d Regiment of Dragoons.—Hugh Montgomery, Campbell, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice John Campbell, promoted.

5th Regiment of Foot.—Henry William De la Poer Beresford, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Locke, who retires.

7th Foot.—Lieutenant George Grogan, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Gifford, who exchanges.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Crosby, from the half-pay of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Travers, appointed Pay-master ; Ensign Henry Calley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crosby, who, retires ; John Pailipps, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Calley.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Augustus Blair, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires ; Second Lieutenant George Deare, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blair ; Charles George Brabazon, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deare.

29th Foot.—Serjeant-Major Kenneth Murchison, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Donaldson, who resigns.

48th Foot.—Ensign Henry Wilhelm Tobin, from the 77th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stubbs, deceased.

57th Foot.—Ensign Edward Stanley, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Westwood, deceased ; Henry Steele, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stanley.

59th Foot.—Captain William Graham, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice W. H. Sampson, who exchanges, receiving the difference ; Lieutenant Adam John Laing Peebles, to be Adjutant, vice Mockler, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

60th Foot.—Johnstone Thomson Richardson, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leigh, who resigns.

70th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Winter, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grubbe, promoted ; Ensign Archibald Rutherfoord, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Winter : Henry Hearne Lacy, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rutherfoord.

77th Foot—Lieutenant Molyneux Hyde Nepean, from the 41st Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland, promoted ; Gentleman Cadet Alexander Aitken, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Tobin, promoted in the 48th Regiment of Foot.

83d Foot.—Ensign Duncan Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Egerton, who retires ; John Thomas Downman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell.

86th Foot. Captain Henry Sykes Stephens, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Arthur Lyttleton Macleod, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

92d Foot.—Ensign Edward Eldridge Haines to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wemyss, who retires ; William Delzell, gent., to be Ensigns, by purchase, vice Haines.

Brevet.—Captain Henry Sykes Stephens, of the 86th Regiment of Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Captain William Graham, of the 59th Regiment of Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Captain Charles Stoddart, upon half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps (serving in Persia), to be Major in the Army.

Memorandum.—The Ensign who is represented in the *Gazette* of the 18th of January last to have retired from the 55th foot, and in a memorandum in the *Gazette* of the 25th of the same month to have retired from the 85th Foot, was Innes, of the 55th Regiment of Foot, and not Jones.

WAR-OFFICE Feb. 8.

6th Regiment. of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Henry Lecheup Cocksedge, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Brett, who exchanges.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet Martin Kirwan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Hole, who exchanges.

6th Regiment of Dragoons.—Cornet Henry Dalrymple White, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires ; Ensign James Cranborne Strode, from the 97th Regiment of Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice White.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Frederick Sutton, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Horne, who exchanges.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons —Cornet Alfred Robert Hole, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Kirwan, who exchanges.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Francis Woodley Horne, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton, who exchanges ; Lieutenant John Brett, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Cocksedge, who exchanges ; Joseph Clayton Jennyns, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Edward Connor, who retires ; Assistant-Surgeon William Hibbert, M. D. from the 2d Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pitcairn, appointed to the Staff,

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Straton, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley, K. C. B., deceased : Cornet Robert Reynardson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Archer Houblon, who retires ; Ensign Thomas Lindsay, from the 16th Regiment of Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Reynard ; Cornet Thomas Lindsay, to be Adjutant, vice Barrow, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

9th Regiment of Foot.—Surgeon Francis Sievewright, M. D., from the 39th Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon, vice M'Creery, deceased.

29th Foot.—Captain James Espinasse, from the 97th Regiment of Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Farewell, deceased.

30th Foot.—Captain Samuel Waymouth, from the half-pay of the 88th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry M. Dixon, who exchanges.

31st Foot.—Captain George Ogilvy, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice S. Osnaburgh Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

39th Foot. Surgeon Robert Stark, M. D., from the 58th Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Sievewright, appointed to the 9th Regiment of Foot.

50th Foot.—Lieutnant William Hill Buckle, from the half-pay of the 14th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Briggs, promoted ; Ensign Henry Needham, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William H. Wright, who retires ; Ensign James John Enoch, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buckle, who retires ; Arthur Bernard, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Needham ; Joseph John Grimes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Enoch.

57th Foot Staff-Assistant-Surgeon George Robert Fraser, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nicholson, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons.

58th Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Munro, to be Surgeon, vice Stark, appointed to the 39th Regiment of Foot.

60th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles W. Tupper, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

72d Foot. Ensign Alexander Nowell Sherson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Wade, who retires ; George Ramsay Perceval, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sherson.

97th Foot.—Lieutenant Sackville Zaccheus Thatcher, from the 29th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Espinasse, appointed Paymaster to the 29th Regiment of Foot ; Alfred Padley, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Strode, appointed to the 6th Regiment of Dragoons.

99th Foot.—Ensign Rupert Barber Deering, to be Adjutant, vice Day, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

Hospital Staff.—Assistant-Surgeon David Charles Pitcairn, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fraser, appointed to the 57th Regiment of Foot ; William Buchanan, gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hume, deceased.

Brevet.—Captain George Ogilvy, of the 31st Regiment of Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Captain Samuel Waymouth, of the 30th Regiment of Foot, to be Major in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 15.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Captain Robert Bell, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Chambers, who exchanges.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain William Hake to be Major, without purchase, vice Lang, deceased ; Lieutenant William Penn, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Atkinson, deceased ; Lieutenant